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The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LI.—NO. 11. MONDAY, JANUARY 11, 1892—TEN PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

HE WAS ANXIOUS.

Inspector Pickham's Story About Warren Springer.

HE WANTED HIS LICENSES

Visit Made to the Inspector's House Friday Night.

MAYOR WASHBURNE WROTH

The Boiler Explosion to Be Thoroughly Investigated.

SPRINGER MAKES A STATEMENT.

Mayor Washburne said yesterday that he had been told by the Boiler Inspector that almost while the dead and dying were being carried out of the Springer Building Springer called on Pickham and asked him to let him have the withheld certificate of inspection of his boilers.

Warren Springer, Inspector Pickham claims, made an ineffectual effort to obtain possession of the withheld licenses the evening of the explosion, and tried the same thing Saturday morning.

"Shortly after 7 o'clock Friday evening," Pickham said last night, "a carriage, rapidly driven, stopped in front of my house. Mr. Springer jumped out, and in two minutes was in the parlor.

"'My God, Pickham,' said he, 'I want those licenses. I must have them.'

"'Why, what's the matter, Springer?' I asked.

"'Haven't you heard? Why, there has been an explosion. One of the boilers let go.'

"'Anybody hurt?' I asked.

"'Yes, three men killed and three more badly hurt,' he said.

"'That's pretty serious,' I said.

"'Yes, that's why I want those licenses.'

"I hesitated a minute and then said: 'Don't you think that is asking a good deal of a man?'

"'O, it will be all right,' he said.

"Under the plea of seeing if I had them in the back room I went into the kitchen to collect my thoughts, Springer's request being so astounding. Then I went back and told him they were in my office in the City Hall."

"'Jump right into my carriage,' said he, 'and we'll go down there.' As I wanted to go down and inspect the wreck I went down-town with him, leaving him at the Chicago Oyster House. I was to have met him at 10:30 o'clock, but did not, and shortly after midnight I went around and inspected the wreck.

"The next morning he hunted me up again and tried to get the papers, but, as you know, he did not."

That the cause of the explosion will receive a thorough investigation was evident yesterday by the strong statements made by the Mayor, by the Boiler Inspector, and by the Coroner. The Mayor was extremely indignant on learning of the license matter, and expressed himself as believing Mr. Springer responsible for the accident. He believed the city laws were inadequate, and said he would not only make a complete investigation of the Springer matter but would also take steps to see that the boiler inspection laws were revived, if necessary, so as to compel heedless owners to procure proper licenses for their boilers. Boiler Inspector Pickham reaffirmed his statement as to the defective condition of the Springer boilers, especially the one that blew up, and showed how the law had been clearly disregarded. The Coroner is making elaborate preparations for the inquest and intends to have expert testimony to fix the cause of the explosion, if possible. To this end he will have separate investigations made today by the Government Inspector and by professional experts not connected with the city.

State's-Attorney Longenecker discussed the matter yesterday and said he thought that if Springer knew of the defective condition of his boilers and his employés did not, he could be charged with criminal neglect, and if convicted of involuntary manslaughter, could be imprisoned for from one year to a lifetime.

Springer explained that he had been unaware of the condition of his boilers, and had been under the impression that a city certificate was in his safe; that the whole thing had been placed in the hands of his superintendent, and that he never bothered with it.

The only surviving victim of the explosion, James Siggins, was reported as being much better, and the physicians at the County Hospital thought he had a good chance for recovery.

MAYOR WASHBURNE IS INDIGNANT.

He Will Make a Thorough Investigation of the Boiler-Explosion Matter.

Mayor Washburne could scarcely restrain his indignation yesterday when interviewed on the boiler explosion. He said:

"The first thing I will do tomorrow morning will be to make a thorough and searching investigation. I am not prepared now either to blame or excuse Mr. Pickham. One thing that should be done is to compel Mr. Springer to make a thorough explanation. Pickham may have been careless, but Springer was criminally responsible. Why, the Inspector told me that the very night of the explosion almost before the dead and dying were taken from the ruins, Springer went to him and tried to get that certificate of inspection.

"If I understand the ordinance it did not have any adequate provision for enforcement and gives the city no power to prevent the use of defective boilers. If merely a fine is imposed the owner could appeal it. Then at least a week would be spent in getting judgment before a Justice. Then, if an appeal were taken to the Criminal Court—and such an appeal costs only $6—three or four months might be wasted. If the cost of the stipulated improvement or repairs were great there are men who would keep the thing in litigation the year around if it were cheaper than to make the improvements. Meanwhile the boilers would be run and life and property endangered. The ordinance should impose a penalty for each day that defective boilers are operated after a notice is given by the Inspector.

"I shall look this thing up at once, and if a new ordinance is needed I will have an ordinance prepared, presented, and passed through the Council the following Monday. I shall also investigate the reason for the Inspector holding several hundred certificates for months while the boilers are being run without permits. If recourse is to be had to the Law Department I will try to see that it is had at once.

"We have several other ordinances that are inoperative, as, for instance, the ordinance preventing the erection of frame buildings within the city limits. A man may get a permit to build a shed, and by corrupting officers, working at night, or other trickery erect a two-story building. When the building is once up we can do nothing. The man may be arrested, and if the thing is proved he is subjected to a light fine. He pays his fine and that is all there is to it. We have no power to tear down the building."

WHAT INSPECTOR PICKHAM FOUND.

A Detailed Explanation of How the Springer Boiler Burst.

"Now that I have more time," said Boiler Inspector John D. Pickham yesterday afternoon, "I will tell you in detail how that explosion occurred, my version being based on a careful and accurate examination of the bursted boiler. As I said briefly last night the direct cause was a lack of water. It is all very well for Mr. Springer and others to say that there were two and a half gauges of water. I grant there might have been, and yet the water was at least one foot or fifteen inches below the safety line. The steel of the boiler for that distance below the safety line is corroded, crystallized, and scaled. This shows that part of the shell was red-hot, and, as the rent is exactly in that place, to my mind this is conclusive evidence of the lack of water. As to the water in the gauge, the combination or connecting pipe was in all probability corroded.

"If the boiler had been fitted with a safety fusible plug the accident could not have happened. The minute water fell a fraction of an inch below the safety line the plug would have gone off and water would have been let in before it was everlastingly too late. And I'll tell you why that particular part of the boiler got red-hot before another. It was on the inside, next to the brick wall between it and No. 6, and the refuse burned is directly responsible. As The Tribune stated this morning, this stuff generates a gas that burns with a flame, and the intense heat is at the flame's tip. The dividing bricking between boilers 5 and 6 was not as close as that on the outside of 5, thus giving the flame a chance to get nearer the safety side. In fact nearly six more inches of the inner than the outer side was exposed to the heat. And right where this gas-generated flame expended its heat is where the boiler burst.

"I see that there is a disposition to censure me because I did not camp right on Mr. Springer's trail. It is an absolute impossibility for me to do such a thing. There are between 3,900 and 4,000 boilers in this city that have to be inspected once a year, and as I rarely have but five assistants if we get around to each boiler once a year we are doing well. We work hard and have our hands more than full. It's a fact that I am withholding over 400 licenses because the boilers they cover when inspected needed repairs or the safety appliances prescribed by ordinances. But in nearly every case the owners promised to do what was necessary, and on notifying me they were to receive the licenses. No doubt in a majority of cases the repairs have been made, while in others the owners may think their boilers are good enough, and so go on operating. Then, again, the law is inadequate, and the ordinance practically cannot be enforced.

"When Mr. Springer says he told me to go ahead and make repairs on the boilers he makes a statement that is not true. He told me to see my brother and tell him to do the work, but I told him that I had my hands full and could not look after it. This much I know. My brother went to that boiler-room two or three Sundays ago to make the repairs and they were not ready for him."

SPRINGER TALKS OF CERTIFICATES.

He Tells How He Came to Be Mistaken in His Statement of Saturday.

Warren Springer talked to a reporter for The Tribune again last evening on the subject of Friday night's boiler explosion. He had read the article in The Sunday Tribune containing the statements of the City Boiler Inspector, which conflicted so strongly with his own. He has spent the greater part of the day making a careful inspection of the wrecked apparatus, and he expressed his willingness to answer any question that the reporter wished to ask.

"I insist," said he, "that if the boilers have been in a defective condition and have been operated without a permit from the city since Nov. 1, 1891, it has been entirely without my knowledge. My business is extensive, and consequently I am obliged to leave all such matters as repairs in charge of my superintendent, Mr. Gallup. When the inspector made his report it never reached my hands at all. The superintendent promptly engaged Mr. Pickham and his brother to make all necessary repairs because they are practical boilermakers and had been accustomed to attend to our repairing for some time past. After Mr. Gallup had notified the Pickhams of the matter he let it go, as was natural. Mr. Pickham was to have made the necessary repairs two weeks ago last Sunday, I think; at any rate, several Sundays ago. I supposed that the work had been attended to until just after the accident, when the brother told me that Pickham had been sick on the appointed day and was not able to work.

Another Reason Given.

"Then there was another reason why I supposed that the matter had been attended to. This explains how I came to make the statement that I was in possession of the certificate of inspection. Not long ago Mr. Pickham sent in a bill, together with a receipt for making the tests in November. My cashier made out the check in payment for the work and I signed it. I then supposed that the certificate of inspection had been sent to me and had been filed with my other papers in the safe. This is the reason for my telling the reporter that I had the certificate, and I did not find out my mistake until after I had talked to the reporter about the matter."

"Then you have been operating your boilers for almost three months contrary to law?"

"Well, I said that such matters were left in charge of the superintendent, for my attention is occupied with other business."

"In other words, the superintendent is responsible for the violation of the law?"

"No, he isn't," emphatically replied Mr. Springer, but he failed to give any reason for his assertion.

Mr. Springer was then asked to examine Inspector Pickham's record relating to the inspection of the battery Nov. 1. In regard to the entry, "No. 3 has a bad nipple in the feed-pipe," he said: "A leaking nipple has no effect on the working of the boiler, and therefore there was no negligence in leaving it unattended to. The nipple had no connection with the steam, and in case a little water dripped from it no harm could possibly be done."

In answer to the next entry, "No. 5 has a bad bulge in bottom of back sheet and must be patched," Mr. Springer said: "If the explosion had resulted from this weak spot it would have placed an entirely different complexion on the matter. But that was not the case. The back sheet lies in the boiler-room now, just as strong as it ever was. It was the front of the boiler that burst, and had the bulge been repaired it could not have prevented the explosion."

Mr. Springer explained that the danger of bulges in the sheets lies in the fact that the indentations become filled with sediment, which prevents the water in the boiler from reaching the iron. This causes the metal to become heated to a higher temperature than the other parts. Unequal expansion takes place and the strain causes an explosion.

Discussing Other Entries.

The next entry, that "Boiler No. 6 has a seam on the west side to be calked, also flues on the front to be repaired," Mr. Springer allowed to pass with the remark: "All boilers need more or less calking, and I suppose this one did."

In regard to the last entry that "all seventeen boilers need safety plugs," Mr. Springer said, after glancing over a copy of Sec. 822 of the city ordinances, which compels boiler-owners to provide pop valves and plugs: "That ordinance only went into effect about a year ago, and I venture to say that not one boiler in twenty in Chicago is fitted out in compliance with it. It takes time for all these improvements, and I could not be expected to have them made at once. I supply almost 100 tenants with power, and I could not shut

[Continued on sixth page.]

BUSINESS IN DANGER.

NEW YORK MERCHANTS CANNOT GET ENOUGH INSURANCE.

So Many Companies Have Suspended or Withdrawn That They Are Unable to Obtain Sufficient Protection—As a Consequence the Sum of $8,000,000 Is Carried in Practically Worthless Policies—The Rev. Dr. McGlynn Preaches in a Protestant Pulpit—New York Notes.

New York, Jan. 10.—[Special.]—The large commercial houses of the city are rapidly becoming alarmed at a condition of affairs that has for some time prevailed in fire insurance circles. This feeling grows out of the inability of merchants to secure an adequate amount of insurance to protect them even against a partial loss. This is occasioned by the retirement, one after another, of fire insurance companies, either entirely from business or from writing New York City risks. This contraction, which has continued now for several years, was never so strongly emphasized as during the year 1891. The few new companies that have been organized do not make up for those withdrawing, and during the same time the business of the city has increased enormously.

The condition of affairs is one that alarms the insurers as well as those seeking insurance and may, if it continues, seriously affect the commercial prestige of New York. The laws relative to insurance in this State require that parties desiring insurance in companies organized in other States and not legally represented here, must make affidavit that they have exhausted all the facilities offered by companies having offices or agencies here, before they can secure it. During the last year nearly 4,000 individual concerns have made such affidavits.

The list of retiring companies cannot be ascertained exactly, but it is estimated by a conservative underwriter that at least forty stock companies and forty-five mutual companies have withdrawn. This curtailment is a matter of serious concern in itself, and yet it is not the only cause for complaint that the merchants have. Since the disasters of the last year the surviving companies, particularly the British companies, are carrying smaller lines than heretofore on risks where large values are concentrated, subject to destruction by one fire. This is particularly the case in the dry goods district, and it is a fact that among those making affidavit that they had exhausted the insurance resources of the State and had been compelled to patronize companies that have not complied with our law, dry goods men prove the most numerous. If the business houses thus insuring could count to a certainty upon the responsibility of the underwriting companies the withdrawal of the many companies from the city and State would not prove such a hardship. They cannot do this, however, and many of the merchants have policies in companies that are not worth the paper they are written on. Of these worthless policies it is said that the face values of at least $8,000,000 are held in this city.

A comparison between the New York State companies in existence today and Jan. 1, 1871, shows that at that time there were in existence 105 such companies, and today there are but forty-two. Of the old companies seventy have disappeared. During the same period thirty-eight companies have been organized, of which but seven survive.

OCCUPIED A PROTESTANT PULPIT.

The Rev. Father McGlynn Preaches on His Anti-Poverty Theory.

New York, Jan. 10.—[Special.]—The Rev. Father McGlynn stood in the pulpit of the Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church, Washington Square, this afternoon, and pictured the anti-poverty dream of the millennium to as many persons as could be crowded into the building. The throng was made up almost wholly of that large body of Dr. McGlynn's old parishioners of St. Stephen's Church who left it when he was removed and those who have joined with them in the poverty crusade. It was the first time that Dr. McGlynn had been heard from a Protestant pulpit in this city, and he appreciated the novelty of his position. Commenting on it he said, without any apparent intention of casting a slur upon the pulpit he was occupying:

It does not make any difference to me where I speak. I only want to reach the ears of the people, as a clergyman, whether it be from the head of a barrel or the tail of a cart. I stand where I stand today, not in spite of my religion, but because of my religion. I never left the pulpit. I was violently thrown out of the church. The church has strained dogmatism to a point where it is about ready to snap, and those who are being most rapidly driven away from religion on this account are workingmen.

Dr. McGlynn talked for nearly an hour about the evils of society as it exists today, and stated fully what the remedies should be, from an anti-poverty standpoint. He was frequently applauded.

ARRESTED FOR DRUNKENNESS.

Mary Kirschoffer Brought Up on the Charge of Her Aunt.

New York, Jan. 10.—[Special.]—"Habitual drunkenness" was the charge upon which a woman was arraigned in Jefferson Market Police Court today. Her name was Mrs. Mary Kirschoffer. The complainant against her was her aunt, Mrs. Mary Jeffrey, a woman in easy financial circumstances who lives in the aristocratic town of Inwood on the Hudson, where she is one of the pillars of the Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Jeffrey was not in court today, but was represented by her counsel, Alexander Hamilton, at whose request the prisoner was remanded until tomorrow. Mrs. Kirschoffer stood in the line of drunkards and denied all that the aunt's affidavit alleged and accused that woman of persecution. "Twice in my life gentlemen," she explained to a group of newspaper reporters, "have I been overcome by wine, and my aunt's intense irritation at these occurrences is responsible for her charge against me. I am not an habitual drunkard; the accusation is absurd." Mrs. Jeffrey appeared in Jefferson Market Police Court Dec. 14 and swore out a warrant for the arrest of her niece, who had abandoned her child and home at Inwood. The complainant was accompanied on this occasion by a young woman who turns out to be Miss Virginia Potter, niece of the Rev. Bishop Potter. Since that time Court Officer Foley has been scouring the slums in search of the erring Mrs. Kirschoffer, and finally captured her Saturday night at No. 208 East Thirty-third street, where she was living in squalor with another woman. "This woman," said Miss Potter this evening, "is an habitual drunkard as the result of hereditary disease."

ARRIVAL OF M. JEAN LASSALLE.

The Artist of Paris Opera and Famous Baritone Reaches New York.

New York, Jan. 10.—[Special.]—M. Jean Lassalle, an artist of the Paris opera and a baritone known to fame, reached New York today on the steamer La Gascogne. M. Lassalle is an artist of herculean build, standing full six feet and possessing a chest on which the tape shows a girth of 4 feet 2½ inches. He says of himself:

That shows what a change the culture of the voice can work in the conformation of the body. To see me now no one would imagine that I was once a round-shouldered young fellow with no chest at all, to speak of, and yet such is the literal truth. That was years ago while I was studying to be a painter in the Paris Academie Des Beaux Arts, and before I had ever dreamed of becoming a singer.

During the fifteen years that M. Lassalle has sung the leading baritone parts at the Paris opera he has created many important rôles, notably in "Polyeucte" and in the "Tribu de Camoes" of Gounod, "Francoise de Rimini" of Ambroise Thomas, "Le Roi de Lahore" of Massenet, "Henry VIII." and "Ascanio" of Saint-Saëns, and "Patrie." But it is in the more famous works of the repertory of the Paris opera, such as "Hamlet," "The Huguenots," "William Tell," "L'Africaine," "Aida," "Don Juan," etc., that M. Lassalle has earned his chief fame.

POSSIBLE TOUR OF THE WORLD.

Departure of the Steam Yacht Wadena for a Long Ocean Cruise.

New York, Jan. 10.—[Special.]—The steam yacht Wadena left South Brooklyn today for a long ocean cruise which will probably be prolonged around the world. The boat is owned by J. H. Wade Jr. of Cleveland, O., was built on the lakes, and came through the canal on pontoons. The Wadena was built by the Cleveland Shipbuilding company, and is a steel schooner rigged and driven by triple expansion engines. Its principal dimensions are as follows: Length over all 165 feet, length on water line 145 feet, beam 21 feet, depth of hold 21 feet, and draught 11 feet. The Wadena left today for Nassau. Later on it will proceed to Spain, where Mr. Wade and his family will go on board for a long stay. It is not certainly known yet where it will go after that, as the owner has not quite made up his mind.

INSANE GIRLS BURNED AT THE STAKE.

Treatment of Lunatics by Indians in the United States of Colombia.

New York, Jan. 10.—[Special.]—Manuel J. Del Pozo, who has just arrived from the United States of Colombia, tells of an act of cruelty committed by the Indians belonging to the Rio Diablo tribe at the Gulf of San Blas. Two girls, bereft of reason, had been taken to the medicine man of the tribe, who said they were insane and must be burned at the stake. Midnight was the hour chosen for the deed. A great pile of fagots was built up. The girls were bathed in cocoanut oil, and with hair streaming over their shoulders were led out by their parents. When they were tied to the stakes they struggled in vain to get free. The Indians chanted and danced while the bodies of the two victims were cremated. Mr. Del Pozo found that the custom of burning at the stake had been practiced by these Indians for two centuries, and that the blind and insane were so treated.

GENERAL METROPOLITAN NEWS.

August Savirnna Held for Robbing Mrs. Dungan After Her Death.

New York, Jan. 10.—[Special.]—Mrs. A. M. Dungan dropped dead in Washington square last Thursday evening. When her body was taken into the Judson apartment house it was found that three diamond rings, an emerald bracelet, and a purse were missing. The bracelet and the purse were afterward found in the gutter. The police today arraigned August Savirnna and charged him with the robbery. The police said Savirnna was the first to go to the woman's assistance when she fell and he disappeared after taking word of the accident to the Judson. He was held to give the detectives opportunity to get further evidence.

Justice Divure had Henry Irving examined as to his sanity today. Irving told his 15-year-old daughter, Mary, Saturday morning, that the firm of Flanagan, Nay & Co., brewers, was persecuting him, and he declared that he was going to blow up the brewery with dynamite unless he was given $10,000,000 on demand. His daughter told a policeman that her father had gone crazy.

No Immigrants Allowed to Land Sunday.

In compliance with the instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury no immigrants were allowed to land today from the European steamships which arrived in port late Saturday afternoon and this morning, including the steamships Umbria, Adriatic, and La Bourgogne. The steamship companies are indignant at the sudden carrying out of the new orders, and the probable outcome will be that they will so arrange the sailing days on the other side as to have their vessels arrive here other days than Saturday or Sunday.

Frequent Cutting Near Chatham Square.

Within ten days four men have been taken to the Chambers Street Hospital suffering from serious incised wounds. In nearly every instance the victims have been intoxicated and met with their injuries in the neighborhood of Chatham Square. The surgeons of the hospital say that the wounds bear a striking resemblance to each other and appear to have been made with the same kind of a weapon, evidently a razor or sheath-knife.

Coming Congress of Railway Employes.

A congress of engineers, conductors, trainmen, and firemen of railroads in the United States will be held in the Academy of Music Jan. 31. Business sessions will be held in the morning and afternoon, and at night there will be a public meeting. The convention will be held under the direction of Millard Division No. 104 and New York City Division No. 54 of railway conductors.

Death of Frederick R. Sherman.

Frederick R. Sherman died at St. Luke's Hospital today. He was born March 31, 1815, and was a son of Roger Sherman. He graduated at Yale College in 1836, and soon afterward was admitted to the bar. He was counsel in the Goodyear patent case, in which he was associated with Daniel Webster. Mr. Sherman was one of the original members of the Union League club.

George Kilgore Evidently Insane.

George Kilgore, 26 years old, married the day after New Year's. Saturday last he rushed into the street and began throwing away handfuls of corn, then dashed into a grocery store, insulted the customers, and was arrested. Justice Ryan committed him for examination as to his sanity this morning.

KILLED BY HIS FATHER-IN-LAW.

On an Appeal from His Daughter John Morris Shoots Her Husband Dead.

Peoria, Ill., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—John Morris shot and instantly killed his son-in-law, W. Murphy, at Kingston Mines, a small coaling hamlet twenty miles from here, tonight. Murphy had been drinking for some time and went home and abused and beat his wife, who appealed to her father for protection. After warning Murphy his father-in-law took a shotgun and poured its contents into him. Murphy fell dead in his tracks. The Coroner has gone to Kingston Mines to investigate.

DR. ERNEST HOFFMAN'S DEATH.

Caused by an Overdose of Morphine to Which He Was a Victim.

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—Coroner Shoemaker of Mankato, Minn., has returned from Amboy, and says that he did not think it necessary to hold an inquest on the body of Dr. Ernest Hoffman, who, he believed, came to his death from an overdose of morphine. The doctor had been a resident of Amboy about two years. It is known that he had been addicted to the use of morphine for some time. He was a member of an Odd-Fellows' Lodge in Illinois, and it is thought he will be buried by that organization.

Vain Attempt to Abduct a Child.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 10.—The police are endeavoring to locate the four men who last evening attempted to abduct 12-year-old Flora Gollen at the corner of Carroll and Eleventh streets. The little girl had just stepped out of a bakery on the corner when a passing carriage stopped. Two men got out of the vehicle and one of them seized her and attempted to force her into the carriage while his companion held the door open. The little girl broke away and ran home. The men followed her, but a party of factory girls returning from work protected her from her pursuers and she escaped. Mr. and Mrs. Gollen know of no motive for the attempt.

MRS. SEELEY'S LATEST

THIS TIME SHE IS CHARGED WITH BEING AN INCENDIARY.

An Indiana Officer Identifies Her and Makes Application for Requisition Papers—Mrs. Seeley's Past Life—Early Days in Kansas—How She Sought to Become a Social Leader in Kansas City—Her Sensational Divorce Suit—She Begins a Career of Crime.

A more serious charge than that of obtaining money under false pretenses hangs over the head of Mrs. Catherine Seeley, ex-matron of the Bethany Home, who spent Saturday night and Sunday in the East Chicago Avenue Police Station—that of arson. Yesterday morning Attorney Andrew Anderson of South Bend, Ind., called at the station and identified Mrs. Seeley as a woman giving her name as Catherine Kenna who is alleged to be guilty of firing a house in that city to obtain $3,000 insurance money. Mrs. Seeley admitted she was Catherine Kenna, but denied any guilty knowledge of the fire. Attorney Anderson claims to have a good case against her, and left for the Hoosier State last night to obtain requisition papers. The story told by the attorney is as follows: Nov. 1 of last year a woman giving her name as Catherine Kenna came to South Bend, Ind., and rented a frame dwelling-house from George Hudson, a real-estate dealer. Some days later a lot of old furniture billed to her came to the railroad dépot and was taken out to the house. In addition to the old chairs and tables were a number of packing boxes, heavy enough to be filled to overflowing, and two piano cases. But the most peculiar part of the shipment was a five-gallon can of kerosene. Mrs. Kenna, or Mrs. Seeley, lived in the house a few days and then disappeared. But before she left she took the precaution of insuring her furniture and the goods in the packing cases for $3,000 through Paul Kruper in the Germania Insurance company of Freeport, Ill. Less than a week afterwards fire was discovered one night in the rear of the house, but only half the building was burned. The packing cases were in the front room and were not even scorched, but when the woman appeared in town three days after the fire she put in a claim for the full $3,000 insurance, claiming to have lost, in addition to other things, an India shawl worth $800 and a lace dress valued at $300.

Insurance Officials Grow Suspicious.

The insurance company became suspicious and refused to pay the loss, and on being questioned Mrs. Kenna declared she had been visiting friends in a small town in Illinois. One day later she fled, and Lawyer Anderson, who had been employed by the insurance company to look up the case, located her in Chicago Avenue Station yesterday.

Mrs. Seeley's Chicago record is well known, but little is known in police circles as to her former history. Thirty years ago she and her divorced husband, now residing in Kansas City, lived in a little log house in McPherson County, Kas. They were frugal, and Mr. Seeley soon became one of the prominent stock-raisers of that part of the State. But prairie life did not suit Mrs. Seeley, as she longed for the pleasures of city life. Accordingly the Seeleys moved to Kansas City and Mr. Seeley soon found employment as head hog buyer for Swift & Co. at a yearly salary of $5,000. Two children were born, Ida M. and Kitty. Both the girls are in Chicago now, Kitty having in the language of Mrs. Seeley "married a low-down dry-goods clerk."

City life had a bad effect on Mrs. Seeley. She wanted to get in the swim and four years ago peace ceased to abide in their domicile. Dissensions crept into the family circle and all on account of "society."

Mrs. Seeley, who can hardly lay claim to excessive personal beauty, wanted to shine as a leader in social circles. Mr. Seeley had no yearning for the fascinating german and the idea of theater-parties so shocked and unnerved him that his judgment on hogs was "away off" for several days after such things had been mentioned. As usual the divorce court was appealed to. He sued—she filed a cross-bill. And that suit will live in the memory of Kansas City attorneys until mind and matter are no more, and it is safe to say that Judge John W. Henry, ex-Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Missouri, before whom the case was tried, will carry distinct recollections of it to the next world. The trial lasted ten days and played to full houses, morning and afternoon.

Told a Sad Story.

Mr. Seeley told a pitiful story on the witness-stand. It was a case of "get up and build the fire and get your own breakfast," nothing for dinner, and a cold supper. He got to staying out late at night and finally took to sleeping on a lounge. Mrs. Seeley's attorney asked him why and he replied:

"Why, when I go to bed I want to go to sleep, but it was an impossibility to do so with Mrs. S. No sooner would my head strike the pillow than she would commence about some infernal 5 o'clock tea or a progressive euchre party that she wanted to give. Sleep was an impossibility."

And while Mr. Seeley was giving his testimony Mrs. Seeley and Miss Ida Seeley, for she sided with her mother, sat near the witness-stand wiping away tears and murmuring: "O, the brute."

But when Mrs. Seeley took possession of the witness-stand the entertainment commenced. She assumed a confidential air, edged her chair as near Judge Henry's throne as possible, and without waiting for her attorney to propound a question said;

"I'll tell you how it is, Judge. I soars up and he soars down. That's all there is to it."

And that's the way she went on for six hours. She called the Deity to witness that bright and early every morning, as a dutiful wife should, she had arisen, built a fire, and fried many slices of ham and hundreds of eggs. She "hoped," and here she pointed her hand skyward, "to never leave this chair alive if I haven't told the truth and that man a parcel of lies."

The Daughter's Testimony.

Miss Ida Seeley corroborated her mother's every statement, and vowed she would follow her maternal ancestor to the end of the world. When all the evidence was in Judge Henry took the case under advisement, but it was a bad move, for Mrs. Seeley, in the language of the streets, "laid for him." She met him at the gate of his front yard and privately told him of "that horrid man's" shortcomings, and four mornings in the week she would be in the court-room long before the Sheriff or Clerk. Finally the case was decided in favor of Mr. Seeley, he to pay $75 alimony per month, $25 of which was to go to the support of the younger daughter, who was in a boarding-school in the East, if she decided to live with her mother. Mrs. Seeley wept when the decision was rendered, vowed to scratch the Judge's eyes out, and even indulged in mild profanity.

A month later she figured in a new rôle, that of a forger. The decree provided that on a written election by Kitty as to with which parent she desired to live, the decree should be made final. One day Mrs. Seeley walked into the clerk's office with a letter purporting to be from the younger daughter saying that she would live with her "dear mamma." On the strength of this she demanded and secured the extra alimony money deposited with the clerk. A few days later it leaked out that Mrs. Seeley had induced a young woman employed in a dentist's office to write the letter. When questioned about the matter Mrs. S. scornfully replied:

"It's none of anybody's business."

Ida M. Seeley Becomes Insane.

Not many weeks after the trial the worry and strain unbalanced Ida Seeley's mind and she became insane. She was taken to the Sisters' Hospital in Kansas City, and a few months' careful nursing restored her mind. A peculiar feature of her dementia was that, while siding with her mother in the family fight, she in her insanity believed her mother was seeking to kill her.

Mrs. Seeley then disappeared from view for a few months, and was next heard of in Lawrence, Kas., where a number of small burglaries and petty thefts were traced to her. She was caught entering a house one evening, and during a ride to the police station in a patrol wagon gave the officers a lively fight. She spent the next ninety days in the county jail.

As a fitting finale to the domestic drama Mr. Seeley married a young Iowa widow two years ago, and is now living with her in the city at the mouth of the Kaw.

BULLETIN OF TODAY'S IMPORTANT NEWS.

JAN. 11, 1892.

Weather for Chicago today: *Cloudy with snow.*

Pages.
1. Why Warren Springer Was Anxious. Insurance Inadequate in New York. Mrs. Seeley Charged with Incendiarism. Opposition to Chancellor Von Caprivi.
2. Egypt Pleased with Abbas Pasha. England Advises Chile to Make Peace.
3. Mystery Surrounding Dr. Charles' Death. War of Scottish Factions. Arguments Against a Sunday Fair.
5. Senator Eagle Names All Officers. Democrats to Put Silver in the Rear.
6. Governor of Chihuahua Killed by a Mob.
7. Plenty of Baseball.
9. Springer's Wool Bill Not Tariff Reform. London Town Gossip. Duties of Husbands and Wives. Sir Edwin Arnold Back from the West.
10. Days of 1880 Recalled in Wall Street. Egypt's Dead Ruler.

SENATOR POWERS' STRONG CHARGE.

He Declares That Judge Field Is Aiding Railroads to Acquire Mineral Lands.

Helena, Mont., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—United States Senator Power made a sensational speech at the Irrigation Congress of Montana, which completed its labors last night. He is strenuously opposed to the ceding of arid lands to the several States and Territories. Mr. Power said the Salt Lake Irrigation convention was a deep-laid plot, back of which was railroad influence, and that he was refused a place on the Irrigation committee of the Senate for the reason that he opposed irrigation, despite the fact that he had lived in arid regions thirty years. Continuing, Senator Power said:

There are perhaps 40,000,000 acres of arid lands. The Dakota Congressmen say they will stand by the old man who holds the purse. I would like to be so instructed by this convention. California is a country owned absolutely by railroads. That influence controlled the Salt Lake convention. There is—I dislike to say it—a Judge on the Supreme Bench who is actually a lobbyist in getting Judges named today. This I have understood from my colleague, who is a lawyer. I refer to Judge Field, who is going out of his road to arrange that land grant roads shall get our mineral lands. I dislike to mention those things, but they are facts. Who are the men standing by the Salt Lake proposition? Men living on the plains? No, sir. The prime movers are from the small mining counties. If these lands are ceded to us that will be an end to appropriations. After getting 40,000,000 or 50,000,000 acres of land we will be asked to stand aside. How is the situation? Wyoming has about two-thirds of her lands surveyed. She has had Union Pacific influence. The Northern Pacific does not care about having the land surveyed. We have hardly one-fifth of ours surveyed in Montana.

The resolution finally adopted asks Congress to devote the proceeds of arid lands sold to the purpose of irrigation.

MRS. GOV. BROWN'S CROWN.

A Baltimore Jeweler Causes Gorgeous Inauguration Plans to Be Abandoned.

Baltimore, Md., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—Gov.-elect Brown will be inaugurated at Annapolis next Wednesday. It had been his intention to celebrate his induction into office with great pomp and ceremony, and elaborate arrangements were in progress when a too-officious jeweler who wants a free advertisement knocked the program into smithereens. It appears that Mrs. Brown, the Governor's wife, who is very wealthy and a leader in society, had sent all her diamonds—and she had a magnificent collection—to a jeweler to have them reset and rearranged. She intended wearing them at the reception following the inauguration. The jeweler conceived the idea of setting them in a band forming a crown. Mrs. Brown at first objected but was finally persuaded. When the work was completed and before it was submitted to her, the jeweler sent for the newspaper reporters, showed them the tiara, which was very beautiful, and stated that it was to be worn by Mrs. Brown when her husband was inaugurated. The next day a full and lavish description of Mrs. Brown's crown appeared in the newspapers. To say the Governor-elect was shocked would not do justice to his condition. He had posed as a plain farmer and here he was made to appear as a King. After giving the jeweler a piece of his mind he proceeded to remake the inauguration program he had mapped out, and now announces that there will be no other ceremony than that which the law directs.

AGAINST MARYLAND'S BLUE LAWS.

A Strong Movement in Favor of Some Modern Sunday Privileges.

Annapolis, Md., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—One of the most important bills to be presented to the Legislature this session will be that providing for a repeal of the old Sunday blue laws and the enactment of a new law more adapted to the times. Milk, ice, cigars, tobacco, soda water and similar non-alcoholic beverages, articles of food, and medicinal preparations will be exempted from that provision of the law against selling on Sunday. The bill has been drafted, and a great deal of influence will be brought to secure its passage. The fight will doubtless be a hot one on the provision in Sec. 247 allowing the prosecution of work on Sunday in the privacy of dwelling-houses. "This bill was introduced," said one of the incorporators, "to meet the advancing spirit of the age. Already seventeen States in the union have passed acts in accord with this spirit. Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Maine, the very hotbeds of 'blue laws,' are among these States."

MR. WHITMAN'S WONDERFUL VITALITY.

His Lungs Are All Right, but He Is So Weak He Cannot Move.

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—For three weeks past the death of Walt Whitman, the poet, has been daily expected, and his vitality is remarkable. The doctors have entirely cured the bronchial pneumonia which sent Whitman to bed, and his lungs are all right. But the old poet is so weak that he is not able to move his limbs or his body. His vitality is very low and he lies in a doze most of the time, talking but little. While Whitman is not an atheist and really believes he is going to die he has not asked to see a minister, and it is not known that he belongs to any church or religious denomination. Many people suppose that being such a close friend to Col. Ingersoll Whitman is an unbeliever, but his nearest friends say that he believes in the existence of a supreme being.

LAST EDITION.

HIS POWER WANING.

Much Opposition to Chancellor Von Caprivi.

ATTACKS IN THE PRESS.

Several Correspondents May Get Into Trouble.

BISMARCK ON A RAMPAGE.

No Probable Reconciliation Between Him and the Throne.

EMPEROR WILLIAM IS UNPOPULAR.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

Berlin, Jan. 10.—Gen. von Caprivi, as Chancellor, being a sudden creation of the Imperial, has not yet acquired the authority at home and abroad to which his great predecessor had attained by slow and steady growth and splendid achievements. He has shown since his appointment good sense, good temper, a conciliatory disposition, and a capacity for appreciating and carrying out the orders of his master. The initiative is not in him, or he is not allowed to display it. Were he a man of original power nothing could prevent the world from seeing it. As it is, however, what prestige he possesses comes from the friendship and support of the Emperor, who is bound to be faithful to his own creations, so long as they serve him well. His tenure of power, however, is slender in the presence of formidable rivals and his illustrious predecessor, who is liable to be recalled to power on any acute emergency. His situation encourages attack from within and without, which breaks out every now and then with extraordinary bitterness.

Such an outbreak has recently made its appearance in many German and foreign newspapers, and the government is making inquiries into its origin. The business of investigation has been intrusted to Capt. Ebmeyer. This officer was Caprivi's aide-de-camp, right-hand man, and personal friend previous to Bismarck's retirement. From being a simple Prussian officer he now occupies a position equivalent to Rottenburg's under Bismarck. Rottenburg had the title of Chief of the Office of the Imperial Chancellor. Ebmeyer being on the active list of the army is not allowed to assume that title, but he performs the duties and wields the influence of the office. He is remarkable for his strength of mind. He is already familiar with everything necessary for a Chancellor's confidant. Moreover, he is an adroit and active manipulator of the press, and writes articles for newspapers all over the country, including the *Nord Deutsche Zeitung*, the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, the *Reichsanzeiger*, and the *Hamburgischer Correspondent*.

Count Herbert's Press Correspondence.

When Bismarck resigned he did not abandon his old staff of writers. He gave his son, Count Herbert, charge of his future press relations. It proved to be a task of unexpected difficulty. Some of the staff, the creatures of Bismarck, deserted him. Many journals, formerly obedient to his slightest hint, declined to publish articles in his interest, among them the *Kolnische Zeitung*, the *Berliner Post*, and the *Hamburgischer Correspondent*. The staff and the service were disorganized, and Herbert found it necessary to enter into new relations with papers in Germany and foreign countries. He could not show himself in the business and he selected Herr Krueger, the notorious director of Prince Bismarck's political policy, as agent provocator among the Socialists. He was attacked at the time in the Reichstag and in the newspapers; charges of infamous immorality were made against him and his high patrons compelled the man to resign, ostensibly on account of ill-health. The Emperor had intended to have him dismissed with disgrace from the public service, but Prince Bismarck persuaded His Majesty that Krueger had been maligned and that he was a useful official, especially in dealing with Socialists. Upon these representations Krueger received the title of director, with a salary of 10,000 marks ($2,500), and finally he was pensioned off on full pay. Thus, Herr Krueger, who began his career as a flute-player in a suburban theater, now lives in style in the best part of the city.

While Count Herbert personally maintains relations with several Paris journals through a French diplomatist, Krueger has formed a press bureau at his private residence. He does not deal with the newspapers directly, fearing he might lose his pension. His chief intermediary man is variously named Neumann, Schmidt, or Wechsler. This man has been successful in securing the insertion in the papers of small but venomous paragraphs against Caprivi, Boetticher, Kayser, and others prominent in the government. He is clever and writes several languages. His past is undeniably shady. It is believed that years ago he spent several terms in prison in Germany as well as in other countries. At present he is known to be the correspondent of *L'Italia* at Rome, which recently published a vehement attack upon Dr. Kayser, director, and other officials of the colonial section. He vainly offered German newspapers an article discussing Dr. Von Boetticher, Imperial Minister of the Interior, of having received a large sum from the Guelph fund. Finally he went to Vienna and offered his communications to the *Neue Freie Presse*, which refused them. The *Tageblatt*, however, accepted them, and from it most of the German papers reproduced them, quoting the *Tageblatt* with the idea of avoiding responsibility.

There May Be Some Trouble.

Neumann posed in Vienna as a nobleman and lodged at the Grand Hotel. It is almost certain that the inquiry the Emperor has recently ordered will result in Neumann's expulsion or imprisonment; Krueger may also be exposed or punished; and it is just possible that Count Herbert von Bismarck may get into trouble. Capt. Ebmeyer informed Caprivi last week that he noticed each series of attacks against the Chancellor and the heads of the government appeared after the Count had been in Berlin, or after Krueger had been at Friedrichsruhe. Krueger would willingly desert Bismarck now, but he fears it is too late.

The sum and substance of all this is that Prince Bismarck is again on the rampage against the government, and a prospect of a reconciliation between him and the Kaiser is as far off as ever. Since they parted there has not been a worse time than the present for such a rapprochement. The sentiment at the attempt of a few newspapers recently to revive hopes of such a result was based on a Christmas dream.

Bitter Newspaper War.

The newspaper war between Bavaria and Prussia is not without cause and looks ominous for the empire. It is bitter and shows how much jealousy and discontent is rankling in the second largest Federal State. It is now declared that the report that the Inspector-Generalship of the army was offered to a Ba-

varian Prince and declined for him by the Regent is untrue. The controversy over this affair will scarcely encourage the Kaiser to offer the too susceptible Bavarians anything. The conditions he might have to impose would only arouse the dormant passions of 1866. On the other hand, the Prussians are still furious over the absence of Prince Leopold of Bavaria from the New Year's reception of the Emperor, and their indignation leads them to charge him with disloyalty to the empire.

Munich papers retort that Bavaria is not a conquered vassal but a sovereign kingdom. The *National Zeitung* adds fuel to the fire by insisting that the hostile feeling shown by Prussian Generals must hereafter control the Bavarian army. The Munich Government, which at first encouraged these actions, is alarmed at their bitterness and is trying to put a stop to the quarrel and check the rising bitterness on both sides, but Berlin is entirely belligerent and refuses to restrain what it considers its just resentment.

It is undeniable that the trouble is due to the influence of the Emperor's military household, which, if it could have its way, would Prussianize everything. This is the rock ahead which may split the empire. The Kaiser will not find palatable Bavarian allusions to his bombast and vanity. In the midst of the excitement, Berlin's pride is further hurt by the orders sent out to the Bavarian troops with the object of preventing sentinels from firing too freely on citizens, a recklessness which was conspicuous in a recent Berlin scandal which the Prussian martinets are still debating over. They regard these orders as an insulting reflection on the Prussian military system.

Origin of the Decree on Toasts.

The recent decree declaring those remaining seated during the drinking of a toast to the health of the Emperor guilty of lese majeste and punishable as such had its origin in the following circumstances: The Emperor happened to read a paragraph stating that at a public banquet a Socialist kept his seat when all others rose when the customary loyal toast was given. The Emperor was angry and ordered an immediate investigation. The inquiry elicited the fact that the practice was quite common on the part of the Socialists and extremists, and it would be unwise to interfere with it. The Emperor insisted that it indicated a seditious spirit, which must be put down, as it might infect the army and the rising generation. Nine Socialists have since been imprisoned, charged with the same offense on different occasions. The action of the Emperor has caused wide comment and aroused no little opposition. An attempt will be made to bring the question of the legality of the decree before the highest court of the empire. Many lawyers hold that the so-called offense is not lese majeste and has never been so defined.

Another sign of opposition to the unrestrained exercise of the Emperor's will is noted in the Count Limburg affair. Telegrams have passed between the party leaders in the Reichstag with a view to stopping the prosecution of the Count on the ground that it is a violation of parliamentary privilege.

Limburg Attacked the Foreign Policy.

The main charge against Count Limburg is that he attacked the foreign policy of the government, he having been in the diplomatic service and although retired, being bound by the terms of his retiring allowance not to meddle with foreign affairs, the more especially as he is likely at any time to be recalled to the service. His friends offer in his defense that the articles he wrote on foreign affairs, which were published in the *Prussian Cross Gazette*, were primarily intended for his constituents to whom he sought to explain his reasons for opposing the government in the Reichstag. It is thought that this plea will prove of no avail, in view of an overbearing influence against the Count. Capt. Ebmeyer, in the investigations mentioned at the beginning of this dispatch, argued that the Count was possessed of valuable knowledge, which he had gained in the service of the government. He suggested to the Chancellor that he might make a dangerous use of his knowledge, and ought to be silenced. Hence the prosecution was begun, and with the consent of the Emperor.

A private belonging to the garrison of Morchingen on the French frontier recently stole the treasury of his regiment and escaped with it to Nancy. There he made an open and profuse display of his ill-gotten gains and lived riotously without disguise. Demand has been made for his extradition, but the authorities of Nancy profess to know nothing of the fugitive and refuse to facilitate the extradition proceedings. The German war department is furious over the affair, fearing that the example will have a demoralizing effect on frontier garrisons. The incident might develop into a dangerous complication with France and furnish a good pretext for war if the man is not surrendered or Germany desires war. It is thought here in view of the apathy of the French Government in the business that France is strongly confident in its own strength or in Germany's worship of peace.

No Commercial Treaty with Russia.

The Count and Countess of Waldersee dined with Prince Bismarck at Friedrichsruhe yesterday. The *North German Gazette* semi-officially denies the rumor that a conference is to be held here with a view to negotiating a commercial treaty with Russia. It declares that no delegates have arrived and that no project of the kind has been put forth from any responsible quarter. The project for a vast national exhibition to be held in Berlin is not approved by the provinces, where nothing but an international fair is in favor. The committee on the subject, with one dissenting vote, has accordingly resolved that the exhibition shall be international in scope, if possible, and be held probably in 1896.

Dr. Hencke, Vicar General of Treves, died yesterday of influenza. He was Professor of Theology at the University of Treves twenty-five years, and practically performed the functions of Bishop during the struggle between Prussia and the Catholic Church. He ably organized and directed the clergy of the diocese. He was a prominent figure in the ceremonies attending the exhibition of the Holy coat last year.

The *Reichsanzeiger* denies the assertions of British journals that the government intends to send out a party of artisans the 17th inst. to Chicago to prepare the German section of the exhibition.

In East Prussia congregations are petitioning their ministers to permit religious teachings in the Lithuanian tongue in order to preserve their native language from decay.

Sharp Practice of Master Printers.

It was announced with a good deal of satisfaction that several of the printers here had taken back the men who were out on strike. In this way many of them were provided for the remainder of the winter, but now it appears by the developments of Saturday night, when many of the printing establishments pay off, that some sort of an understanding had been arrived at between the various master printers to pay at the old rate and exact the old hours that were in vogue before the strike occurred. Whether the few days of work will have restored the strikers to their former way of looking at the wages they receive and satisfy them that they had better make the best of the bargain, at least until warm weather sets in, will be determined at a meeting that is called for Tuesday night. A canvass of many of these men that was made this morning in an informal way rather indicates that they will be willing to accept the situation for the sake of their families.

For a New Army Appropriation.

A prominent officeholder who claims to know what he is talking about said today that it was generally understood among the inner officials that in his speech next Thursday the Emperor will ask for a new appropriation for the army and also will recommend the erection of new defenses along the Russian boundary, and will continue the recent repressive legislation in regard to Alsace-Lorraine by suggesting some further radical measures of stamping out the French tendency in that territory. As the official in question said at the conclusion of his remarks, "You will find when the Emperor's speech is printed that his wishes in regard to Alsace will be quite as emphatic as were those of Philip II. in his treatment of the matter, although possibly not so disastrous to the subject."

Verdi Returned to Italian Methods.

In an interview the composer Verdi said that his opera, "Falstaff," was practically completed. His utterances indicated that in the composition of this, his latest work, he had completely abandoned the Wagnerian method and returned to the spontaneity of Italian music and the comedy traditions of the composers Pergolesi, Paisiello, and Cimarosa, without losing sight of the modern progress of his art. He had thus, he said, fulfilled the dearest aspiration of his life.

Blown Up Through Spite.

The police believe they have now found a clew to the party who blew up one of the summer resorts facing the Thiergarten Dec. 24. The theory that dynamite played a part in the disaster seems to be now proven, as the police have decided that evidence points toward a culprit who was prompted by an admixture of personal spite against parties associated with the garden, and they promise to give some startling facts within a week.

PLEASED WITH ABBAS.

THERE WILL BE NO TROUBLE IN EGYPT AS A RESULT.

Details of His Proclamation as Khedive Arranged—Reports of English Physicians Show That Selim Knew Little of the Patient's Condition—There Will Be a Searching Inquiry Into the Cause of Death—Messages of Condolence—Duke of Clarence Is Seriously Ill.

CAIRO, Jan. 10.—The news that Abbas will be recognized by the Sultan as Khedive has caused general satisfaction here. Some doubt has been expressed of the possibility of the receipt of an early decision from Constantinople on this subject, and the people feared that the opportunity might be seized upon for a renewal of Turkish intrigues and that such delay might afford France a pretext to interfere. This danger is now past, and the prompt action of the Sultan in issuing his firman for the appointment of the new Khedive has completely reassured the people.

The change in rulers will be made very quietly, although deep grief is universally felt over the loss of Tewfik, and it remains to be seen whether the youthful Khedive will allow himself to be influenced by interested councilors or by the Ministers, who will continue to direct affairs pending the arrival of Abbas, when they will tender him their resignation.

Perfect tranquillity prevails at Cairo and throughout the country. The presence of the British troops has probably contributed materially to the peaceful transfer of power and the maintenance of order. Abbas sailed at 1 o'clock this morning for Trieste and is expected to arrive in Alexandria Thursday, where he will hold a reception. His departure for Cairo will be arranged so that he will reach the capital at daylight, troops will be drawn up at Abdin Palace, and Abbas will be proclaimed Khedive from the palace. He will then enter the building and hold a levee and the official investiture will take place on the arrival of the Sultan's firman. The Egyptian Ministers and members of the diplomatic body will proceed to Alexandria Wednesday to meet the Khedive on his landing.

Queen Victoria has sent several telegrams to the Khediva inquiring after her health and the Prince of Wales, Duke of Connaught, and the Duke of Cambridge have also telegraphed messages of sympathy, as have the heads of all European governments.

Reports of Tewfik's Physicians.

The reports of the European doctors, Hess and Comanos, who were called in at the last minute to see the Khedive, will be published tomorrow. They say:

We were called on Thursday at 4 o'clock in the morning and went by special train to Helouan, where Selim Pasha, the Khedive's doctor, told us the patient had been suffering with grip for eight days, but there had been no serious symptoms until that night, when the fever had increased with some oppression in respiration. Selim Pasha said he had given the patient morphine. We then entered the sick room and found the patient in a serious condition. He was half reclining, pale and haggard, in bed, and supported in the arms of two servants, his breathing was difficult, his temperature 104, his pulse quick and feeble. We examined his body and found both lungs attacked by bronchial pneumonia on the left side and bronchial catarrh on the right. Selim Pasha told us the urine was normal. We prescribed a rigorous treatment and returned to Cairo to see our regular patients. We went back at 1 o'clock and found the Khedive worse, with bad cerebral symptoms. This showed clearly that he was suffering from blood poisoning through the urine. We examined the latter and discovered what really was the matter with the patient. Although all help was given he was beyond the aid of science. He died at 7:15 p. m.

This is the doctors' report. The affair now becomes sensational through the action of Selim. After giving morphine he left the palace, although he was requested by the officials not to do so, but to remain. In the early morning the Khedive asked for some more morphine to allay the pain from which he was suffering, but the attendant refused to give it and so asked the Khediva what should be done, at the same time telling her it would be best to have European doctors. She replied, "Get them immediately." Although a pharmacy is attached to the palace Drs. Hess and Comanos could not get the drugs they needed and a special train had to be sent to Cairo for them. When the doctors returned to the Khedive they refused to believe Selim's reports, and demanded to be shown a specimen of his urine. They also questioned the eunuchs, and learned from them that the Khedive had suffered from retention for two days past, and as soon as they saw a sample they knew that all was over. Dr. Comanos went down and told the family to prepare for the end, and although Selim had been told at 8 o'clock to notify the Ministers of the Khedive's danger he failed to do so.

Had Made False Reports.

He also knew nothing of the state of the Khedive's lungs, and he had reported each day that the patient was improving. Even on the day of his Highness' death he had dispatched a telegram to that effect, although death was certain from the moment morphine was injected. The Khedive himself when near his end evidently appreciated the fact that Selim's skill was not what he pretended, for he said he himself was alone to blame, as he should not have allowed Selim to attend him. According to the time at the palace Tewfik Pasha died at 7:08 o'clock. As it was then that the first wail rolled along the hall and through the windows into the streets it was undoubtedly a signal to everybody in the palace that his death had come through wrong treatment and neglect. Selim was warned to disappear, as the servants intended to kill him. The doctors who had been called in drew up the report and read it to Selim, at whose request "influenza" was inserted at the end of the diagnosis, but Selim refused to sign the report, saying it was unnecessary. All agree that the Khedive was killed by disgraceful neglect and wrong treatment, if nothing worse, and the people are clamoring for Selim's arrest and trial.

English Advisor to Abbas.

It is generally believed that Sir F. Milner will be selected as the English advisor to the new Khedive. The better class of the natives are united in the belief that the English evacuation would be impossible under present condition, and could certainly not be thought of until Abbas is firmly seated on the throne, for whom, according to all appearances, the prospect of a harmonious reign is assured.

A wealthy native who belongs to the highest class in the course of conversation with your correspondent today said: "The people of Cairo have no desire to see the Turks in Egypt." He also scoffed at the idea of an international gendarmerie and said: "Although my sympathies are with the French I know a French occupation is out of the question, and therefore I prefer the status quo until Egypt is strong enough to stand alone. This opinion, too, I know is shared by most of my friends. A searching inquiry, I may tell you, is certain to be made into the causes of the death of the Khedive."

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 10.—The Sultan gave audience yesterday to the French Ambassador. In the course of the interview the Sultan said he thought it right to keep to the letter and spirit of the compact made with Egypt by Abdul Aziz. It had been agreed, he said, that Egypt should be independent and he was not going to quibble about this subject, but by plain, fair dealing he was going to avoid a dangerous responsibility. He consented, therefore, that Abbas Pasha should succeed his father.

DUKE OF CLARENCE SERIOUSLY ILL.

Influenza and Pneumonia Keep Him at Sandringham—His Father with Him.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The Duke of Clarence, whose illness is announced, is at Sandringham, the home of his father, the Prince of Wales. The fact that an official statement of the Duke's condition was published voluntarily, without any previous unofficial rumors or gossip on the subject having been circulated, is taken as proof that the matter is considered as a serious one. It is known that the Duke is far from robust and the result of any severe attack of illness is therefore to be looked forward to with apprehension. The members of the patient's family exhibit much anxiety. The physicians who were summoned yesterday are still in attendance, and it is considered certain that they will advise the postponement of the Duke's wedding, which was to have been celebrated within a few weeks. Even should the influenza and pneumonia be got under control speedily the well-known debilitating after effects of the disease will keep the Duke under the doctors' care probably for some months to come.

An inquiry made at Marlborough House at a late hour Sunday night elicited the response that nothing further was known there concerning the condition of the Duke of Clarence. Up to this hour (4 a. m.) no bulletin has been issued.

The Duke of Clarence is considered less robust than his younger brother, Prince George. Dr. Laking has been summoned from London to Sandringham. Princess Mary of Teck remains at Sandringham.

Influenza in London Continues.

There is no abatement of the plague of influenza in London, and the hospitals are taxed to their utmost capacity in accommodating the numerous cases pouring in upon them. Matters are made worse by the fact that a number of regular physicians on the staff of almost every hospital are stricken down with the disease and unable to perform their share of the increased work. Many of the students in Guy's Hospital, too, have fallen victims to the prevailing scourge. Private practitioners are also overwhelmed by the number of influenza cases to which they are summoned. The leading physicians whose patients are of the class willing and even anxious to employ trained nurses, report it impossible to fill the demand for such attendants. Skilled nurses can command their own price, and if their number was many times multiplied all could obtain good places.

Salvation Army Leaders Pleased.

The Salvation Army leaders are delighted at the apparent interest taken in their affairs just at present by members of the government. Sir John E. Gorst, Financial Secretary of the Treasury, recently visited the farm colony established by Gen. Booth at South Sea, and Mr. Henry Chaplin, President of the Board of Agriculture, has promised to accompany Sir John on a second visit, which the latter has agreed to make. Cynics allege that this sudden interest in the economic experiments of the Salvationists is not inspired by any intention to extend government sanction to the enterprises, but is due to a lively appreciation of the fact that even the most erratic religionists may have a few votes to dispose of at the coming general elections.

Socialists Dispersed as Usual.

The Socialists made their usual attempt to hold a public meeting in World's End, Chelsea, today and the police performed their usual function of putting the assemblage to flight, breaking a few heads and arresting a few would-be orators. This is getting to be one of the regular happenings of Sunday. The police have formally prohibited the meeting called for Jan. 31, which is being arranged by the Socialists and has received the indorsement of various trades unions. A more than usually severe conflict between the officers and the mob on that Sunday will probably be the outcome.

English Authors Arranging for Copyrights.

The American copyright law has now been in operation for nearly six months, and therefore its effect upon the authors and publishers in this country may now be estimated. Mr. Marston, the managing partner of the well-known publishing firm of Sampson Low, talking on the subject, puts the case clearly. He says:

All the English authors whose works are popular in America are now arranging to secure copyright there. Where the English publishers buy all the rights they must now pay more than was the case before the passage of the American law. Of course they will obtain more for the American rights. I am certain, too, that the benefit to an author who can obtain a hearing in America will increase enormously.

In regard to the English printing and paper trade, the English printer will not have so much composition to do, and in the cases where the plates of the American edition can be imported this will be an advantage; but, except in cases of very costly works, it will be found more advantageous to set up the type of a popular book in both countries.

Long List of Divorce Suits.

The official list of the matrimonial suits for divorce or separation to be heard at the ensuing sitting of the court is unusually heavy. There are eighty-nine defended causes, 136 undefended, thirty-five to come before the common juries, and fifteen for special juries, a total of 275. In addition to this there are thirty-three cases which are to stand over by consent.

One of the first cases to be disposed of raises the important and unprecedented question whether a respondent who is admittedly insane, and who appears by her guardian, can be adjudged guilty of misbehavior. In another case there are no less than eight corespondents, and in the petition the husband, who is a commercial traveler, gives the entire eight names and they are printed in the document. Another case will excite great interest because all the parties are well known in the musical world.

There are cross petitions by husband and wife in the suit of Hurley vs. Hurley, and the suit of Menzies will be retried by a special jury in consequence of the disagreement of the previous jury. In this latter case the petitioner holds a government appointment in Ceylon and the corespondent is an officer in the Gordon Highlanders. This case became more or less noted by reason of certain telltale blotting-pads which were put in evidence. The case of Armstrong vs. Armstrong, in which the Duke of Orleans plays a prominent part, is not yet ripe for trial. There are cross petitions in behalf of the corespondent and the question of jurisdiction will be raised, and if this plea is successful it will be a bar to Capt. Armstrong's petition.

With respect to the Bonaparte divorce case the tables have been turned. Mrs. Rosalie Bonaparte, formerly Clovis, recently filed a petition alleging bigamy on the part of the respondent, son of the late Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte. An application will be made to the court in behalf of the respondent to strike out the case from the list on the ground of informality. Prince Bonaparte has presented a petition to the court praying that the declaration be granted pronouncing the marriage between the petitioner and himself in the Isle of Man void on the ground that Bernard Norfolk Megone, from whom his wife had never been divorced, is still living.

Traffic in Chinese Coolies in India.

Mr. Varley, a Socialist purist who has recently visited Singapore, has written to Lord Salisbury charging the government with permitting a horrible traffic in Chinese coolies to be carried on in Singapore. He says that these coolies are drafted by thousands, almost naked, and thrust into large receiving sheds in Singapore by agents commonly called slave dealers, whence they are shipped by English steamers to Sumatra, Borneo, and other countries and hired out by agents to a system of enforced labor where they have no voice concerning their position, work, or pay.

English Official as a Slave Dealer.

A sensation has been caused by the publication of a letter from a gentleman whose position gives him opportunity for knowing the inside history of affairs in Morocco, and who hints at the probability of interesting revelations being made as a result of the present imbroglio between England, France, Italy, and Spain, in connection with the Tangier rebellion. The writer says the Sultan of Morocco is incensed at the action of the foreign representatives resident in his dominions, especially the British. This ill-feeling is not without justification, as will appear when all the facts are known, if they ever are. "Why," says the Sultan, "if England is determined to crush slavery, does she appoint a slave dealer to reside as an official at one of my cities?"

This must be admitted to be a pertinent inquiry, not only from a Moroccan point of view, but in any light in which it may be examined. The Sultan goes on to propound other embarrassing questions. "Why," he asks, "does England claim exemption from taxation on commercial transactions in slaves; why does she imprison my subjects and torture and even murder them, in other cases being content with extorting ransom for them, their only crime being that they have publicly approved my action in duly exercising my sovereign rights?"

This probably will lead to the discovery of what has long been suspected in certain quarters—namely: that some British official in Morocco has been abusing his position to enrich himself, engaging clandestinely in the slave trade, the Moorish officials being afraid to interfere, not knowing how far the British Government would go in defending its representative, who could easily make out a prima facie case of innocence. Investigation will, it is thought by many, show that not only the English but other representatives have been guilty of the practices complained of by the Sultan.

DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE IN PARIS.

He Is Interviewed There on His Way to Cannes—Question of Repairs.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PARIS, Jan. 10.—The Duke of Cambridge, who arrived here Saturday evening, took luncheon today with Col. Reginald Talbot, the military attaché of the British Embassy. The guests included Gen. Davout, Gen. De Miribel, Col. De Lancey, and Mr. Egerton, the British Chargé d'Affaires. The Duke left this evening for Cannes.

To Repair the Docks.

A complication of some importance has arisen between the London, Chatham and Dover railroad company and the French Government which may lead to a lawsuit of some proportions. A few weeks ago in a heavy gale the steamer Victoria struck the end of the pier when entering the harbor at Calais and carried away about forty wooden piles. The Department des Ponts et Chaussees made a formal demand on the company for indemnity and claimed 10,000 francs for the damage. M. Yves Guiot, the Minister of public works yesterday decided he could interfere in its behalf and the company has now refused to pay that amount or any sum which the repairs will cost. The entire question, which will involve the inefficiency of the harbor at Calais, will in all probability be brought up before the French courts.

Legal Action on Irish Funds.

Legal action is to be taken in reference to the Irish funds which are in the hands of Messrs. Munroe & Co. Messrs. Hewell & Maugham, English solicitors in this city, will be instructed to appear. Mr. Maugham, in conversation with your correspondent, who called on him to get particulars of the matter, said: "Yes, it is a fact our firm has been instructed in the matter, but in what manner I am not at liberty to state."

Prohibition Against Wheat Exports.

There has just been issued an imperial decree which extends to Finland the prohibition of the exportation of wheat from the Russian Empire.

Five Persons Drowned.

Five persons were drowned through the capsizing of a boat in the harbor of St. Valery today.

From the Prevalent Disease.

M. Peyron, ex-Minister of Marine, died today of influenza. The Empress of Austria and the widow and daughter of the Khedive of Egypt are ill with the same disease. James Gordon Bennett, who has had a slight attack of influenza, is about to start for Cairo, whence he will go to Abyssinia.

To Complete the Commercial Treaty.

The commercial treaty negotiations between France and the United States will, it is believed, be completed at the end of this week.

FOR BISMARCK'S RETURN TO OFFICE

Appeals and Threats of a Circular Distributed on the Berlin Streets.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

BERLIN, Jan. 10.—A great deal of excitement was caused here yesterday by a man standing on one of the principal corners distributing circulars that proved to be of a sensational character. For some time he was undisturbed, for the nature of the documents was not discovered. After he had been at his work for fully an hour the police took him and his printed matter to the station. It was there found that these circulars were made up of petitions to the Emperor to depose Caprivi and restore Bismarck to office. The first appeal was a moderate one, but it was succeeded by another slightly more urgent in its demand, and this was followed by a succession which grew in intensity until the final or sixth appeal was bristling all over with treason, threats, forecasts of horrible consequences, and a variety of other incendiary inducements for his Majesty to change the course of events as they are now. The police believe that the man is a crank simply, but they are on a very vigorous hunt after the printer who set up and struck off the circulars.

Maj. Wissmann Will Retire.

The *Dantziger Zeitung* printed the following paragraph about Maj. Wissmann this morning:

We are assured by an authority which is usually well informed on colonial matters that Maj. Wissmann is about to retire from the Lake expedition on the ground of ill-health. He will, however, take part in the military expedition which England will undertake in the summer from Suakin against Berber and Omdurman. The campaign will be led by the senior Maj.-Gen. Grenfell, the English Commander-in Chief of the Egyptian troops.

German Socialists' Meeting.

The German Socialists are considering the advisability of having a meeting this coming week for the purpose of discussing the really serious matters that have come up since their reorganization, and the leaders announce that the great disturbing element is the dispute concerning the location of the headquarters of the labor section at Hamburg, for a large number of the members claim it should be in Berlin. It is significant that the organ of the labor societies Saturday called attention to the fact that the strikes during the last year have without exception been unsuccessful, and in connection with this the paper mildly criticises the local leaders and the system they have advocated throughout.

MANY ANARCHIST MEETINGS HELD.

Outbreak at Xeres Followed by Much Agitation—Will Be Court-Martialed.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

MADRID, Jan. 10.—Further details from Xeres state that when the Anarchist riot broke out a large number of theater-goers were so overcome with fear that they did not dare to leave to go home. One individual ventured into the street, but was at once attacked by the Anarchists, who stabbed him in several places, and it is known that in the course of the evening they committed five murders. The principal parts of the town are to be occupied by troops. Today it has been discovered that in the different communes of Sierra Arcos meetings of Anarchists had been held for several days before the outbreak. The Captain-General of Cadiz has taken measures for the immediate concentration of troops so that they may be on the spot in case of need. The editor of the *Imparcial*, Señor Gasselo Artine, was going home when the rising occurred and he was suddenly surrounded by a band of Anarchists, but the police came up and arrested several of them so that Señor Artine was able to continue homeward. Some of the newspapers have strongly denounced the Anarchists, and the *Imparcial* in particular demands that they be signally punished. Although the Anarchists arrested have no connection with the army it is stated that they will be treated as rebels and court-martialed. Some laborers engaged on municipal work assembled before the Hotel De Ville today and gave utterance to seditious cries, but the police were soon on the spot, and dispersed the crowd without anything of serious moment occurring.

REVOLT IN ARGENTINE'S ARMY.

Followers of Gen. Roca Said to Have Caused the Outbreak.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

BUENOS AYRES, Jan. 10.—Rumors are current here that a revolt has taken place among the Seventh and Second regiments of the line. It is commonly believed that the revolters were suborned by the following of Gen. Roca. The government has taken measures to suppress the insurrection. The First Regiment of the line and the Third Artillery have been ordered out to reinforce the Buenos Ayres garrison and cartridges have been served to all of the men, but it is feared that despite these preparations the insurgents are so strong that they will march from Rosario, Mendosa, and La Plata upon Buenos Ayres.

LONDON SOCIETY BURGLAR CAUGHT

He Worked Only in the Highest Circles and Was Successful.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The swindler Barton, who figured in New York in 1879 as a Lieutenant of the Royal Engineers, and who married a Miss Miller in Brooklyn, has been sentenced at the Lewes Assizes to ten years' imprisonment for burglary. Since his marriage Barton has been living at a fine villa at Burgess Hill, Kent. He spent his wife's fortune and then resorted to wholesale burglaries around his residence. When arrested he was in company with the daughter of a well-known London clergyman, whom he had been courting with the intention of marrying her.

BOMBS BENEATH THE ROADBED.

Nihilists Under Arrest for Preparing to Destroy the Imperial Train.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 10.—Two Nihilists have been arrested at Moscow and are now imprisoned in the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul. It is said there is evidence that they laid bombs with an electrical attachment under the line over which the imperial train was to pass from the Crimea. The plot was discovered through an anonymous letter sent to a government official.

Moineau's Historical Work.

Auguste Moineau's first two volumes of the history of the United States have just appeared. To a correspondent the author said: "The work is the result of twenty years of labor and brings the history of the United States to the year 1800. I expect to issue one volume yearly and to complete the work in six years. I maintain the right of secession of the Southern States. What strikes me most is that the American people have great respect for constitutionalism. When the United States chooses to develop its foreign policy, making itself heard in international questions, it will have a preponderant influence in Egypt."

Nothing Could Have Saved Him.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PARIS, Jan. 11.—Tewfik Pasha was suffering from diabetes when he was attacked by influenza. The diabetes diminished the resistance of his system to the influenza. Consequently his physicians should have tried to stimulate his vital energy instead of diminishing it by powerful narcotics, such as injections of morphine. These injections were quite unnecessary either for influenza, the secondary malady, or for diabetes, the primary malady.

I am far, however, from saying that these injections aggravated the Khedive's condition or that they caused death, but I confidently assert that they were useless and of no avail whatever toward saving his life.

A judicious administering of sulphate of quinine would certainly have been preferable, for this medicine acts at the same time both against diabetes and influenza.

It will be seen that there are no maladies, strictly speaking, but only sick persons; that is to say, individuals who realize a disease according to their aptitudes, temperaments, or previous illnesses.

It is always these aptitudes, temperaments, and former illnesses that the physician should be thoroughly familiar with if he hopes to accomplish a rational and profitable treatment, for there are no drugs that annihilate a malady; there are only medicines that aid the patient to triumph over illness.

ALBERT ROBIN, M. D.

Death of Miss Josephine Medill.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO NEW YORK HERALD.]

PARIS, Jan. 10.—Miss Josephine Medill, daughter of Joseph Medill of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, died in Paris Saturday night of congestion of the lungs. She was quite well Monday last, paying visits during the day. In the evening she complained of a slight cold. Tuesday she was confined to her room. No alarm was felt until Friday, when her brother-in-law, Robert McCormick, late Secretary of the American Legation in London, was telegraphed for. Saturday Miss Medill became very ill, the case being complicated with influenza. Her sister, Mrs. McCormick, and brother-in-law were with her when death occurred Saturday night. Minister Whitelaw Reid and the officials of the American Legation have done all in their power to assist Mr. and Mrs. McCormick in the sad duties devolving upon them. Mr. and Mrs. Medill are now in East Pasadena, Cal., and were cabled today. The funeral services will take place at the American Church, Avenue de L'Alma, Tuesday.

Chinese Insurgents Still Active.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

SHANGHAI, Jan. 10.—The latest reports from Tien-tsin said that the Northern uprising was totally suppressed, but this is denied today, and advices just received in this city say that the insurgents are numerous and are well intrenched, while the imperial troops are resting near them inactive, awaiting reinforcements.

Cable Flashes.

The railway trains north of Westmoreland, England, are blocked by snowdrifts.

Several of the newspapers published in Rome state that Italy will send a warship to Tangier to protect Italian interests there.

Russia has been offered a loan of £10,000,000 sterling ($50,000,000), but on terms so disadvantageous that the offer will probably be declined.

An explosion of fire damp occurred yesterday in the Wolfe's coal pit at Essin, Germany. Six miners were killed and seven were terribly burned.

The Rev. Dr. Heykamp, the old Catholic Archbishop of Utrecht, a city of the Netherlands, died yesterday. His death was due to an attack of influenza.

The Village of Rischenwaldau, Silesia, has been entirely destroyed by fire. The inhabitants, in their homeless and destitute condition, are enduring much suffering.

An epidemic of typhoid fever prevails at Ottweiler, Prussia. All schools and other places of public assemblage have been closed in the hope of checking the spread of the disease.

In addition to the fund started by the Countess of Zetland to provide a suitable Irish wedding present for the Duke of Clarence and his bride Lord Granmore will open an Irish public fund to provide the Duke and Princess a residence.

The majority of the newspapers in Berlin express the opinion that the government's prosecution of Count Limburg Stirum for writing newspaper articles against the new commercial treaties is a mistake.

The strike at Privas, the capital of the Department of Ardeche, France, among the consumers of milk is showing signs of being successful, as a great number of dairy farmers have determined to lower their prices.

Among the old vessels offered for sale by the English Admiralty are the Foudroyant, built in 1797; Excellent, 1810; Queen Charlotte, the flagship at Algiers, in 1816; Bellephoron, 1818; Cambrian, 1841; and the Algerine, an iron gunboat built in 1880.

Jane Ann Callahan sued a Parnellite paper at Moate, Westmeath, for libel, in a statement that all the girls were Parnellites and comments made on the protest they sent in. She alleged reflections on her moral character. The jury could not agree.

THIRTY-SEVEN MINE VICTIMS BURIED.

Lumber Wagons and Dumping Carts for Hearses—Many of the Dead Unidentified.

MCALESTER, I. T., Jan. 10.—This was a day of mourning at Krebs, the scene of the recent mining disaster in which so many men lost their lives. The funerals of most of the victims whose bodies have been recovered were held today. There were no religious services excepting in a few cases and the only ceremony observed in connection with the funeral was that of secret organizations of which most of the victims were members. Fifteen of the dead bodies were buried yesterday. All the coffins available then were used and the other burials were delayed until today, when coffins were received by express from the nearest towns in the neighborhood. The caskets were of the simplest plain varieties and were furnished by the mining company. There was only one hearse in the town of Krebs, so that it was necessary to use every sort of vehicle to convey the bodies to the cemetery. Ordinary "lumber wagons" were the greatest in number, and in some cases dumping carts from the mines were brought into requisition. The funerals took place at 10 o'clock this morning, thirty-seven bodies being placed under the ground. The graves of the identified dead were marked by plain headstones of wood, with the names and ages of the victims printed upon them. The unidentified were placed in graves by number. The clothes found upon them and the contents of their pockets were retained by the mining officials and are all marked with numbers corresponding to the respective numbers of the graves for the purpose of future identification.

ASPHYXIATED THE CONGREGATION.

Natural Gas Escapes in a Church and Prostrates Those Present.

TIFFIN, O., Jan. 10.—While services were being held in Grace Reformed Church this morning a young woman suddenly fainted. She was carried out, and when she reached the open air her body became stiff. Her face was pale and she had the appearance of a dead person. A few seconds after she was taken out fourteen other members of the congregation fainted and were carried to the parsonage adjacent to the church. The cold air had the same effect on them it had on the young woman who was first overcome. Physicians were summoned and the sufferers were restored to consciousness with great difficulty. It is supposed that all will recover. The physicians say that the people were asphyxiated by natural gas escaping from a flue in the church. The entire congregation was affected and is still suffering. Dr. Hilschman, pastor of the church, is completely prostrated from the effects of the gas.

Prominent Citizens Taken While Gambling.

ASHLAND, Neb., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—For several months past this city has been infested with gambling dives, joints, and club-rooms, to the disgust of the better class of citizens, yet no one seemed to be willing to take action against them. Tonight a general raid was made and the police arrested eleven persons. Among them were two or three prominent business-men and several churchmen, all of whom were gambling.

Baseball Assignments to Stand.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 10.—President F. D. Robison of the Cleveland club declares in letters to Nick Young and Zack Phelps that the original assignments of players must stand. This gives Catcher Grim to Louisville, Lyons to New York, and Dan Richardson to Washington.

One Brother Kills Another.

RICHMOND, Mo., Jan. 10.—At Caleb Jackson's house last night his two sons, Anderson and William, quarreled while sitting around the family fire, and the former struck William with a pair of iron tongs, breaking his neck and killing him almost instantly.

ENGLAND ASKS PEACE.

ADVICE TO CHILE WHEN WAR PREPARATIONS BEGAN.

Naval Attaches of the British Legation Visited the Navy-Yards and Reported on Progress of the Work—Minister Egan's Victory in Conveying Refugees to the Yorktown—Correspondence Is Ready to Be Sent to Congress—District-Attorney Carter on the Murder.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—Great Britain, if not using her influence to make Chile apologize to the United States for the Baltimore outrage, as reported, is at least showing deep interest in the preparations for war being made by our naval authorities. Although their investigations have been conducted with the utmost secrecy our naval officers have not failed to discover that the two naval attachés of the British Legation in this city—Capts. William H. Way and G. C. Langley—have been watching every movement of the Navy Department since the talk of war with Chile commenced. What these two officers have learned has, of course, been duly communicated to the Home Government and their reports have doubtless been the means of convincing the British authorities that the United States is in dead earnest in its demand for reparation.

It is noticeable to those who have watched the course of events in the Chile matter that the English influences in the direction of peace commenced to operate just after the naval attachés began inquiring into the reports of active warlike preparations by the Navy Department. These attachés have made personal visits to different places throughout the country where work on war materials is in progress.

Visit to Mare Island Yard.

Only a few days ago Capt. Langley visited the Mare Island yard and the Union ironworks, California, to see what truth there was in the rumors of hurried work on the coast defense vessel Monterey and other vessels. Upon his return, a day or two ago, he told his friends that he had been on a few days' pleasure trip to New York, but this did not deceive some of the naval officers here. Capt. Langley is too well known to the officers on duty on the slope to conceal his identity, and he had not been in San Francisco many hours before his presence and the object of his mission became known to department officials here.

There can be no doubt that Capt. Langley discovered that the reports of great activity in the work on the Monterey were not exaggerated, and it is to be presumed that he lost no time in informing his government of her condition and of what a formidable craft she is, too.

Diplomatic Triumph for Egan.

The news from Valparaiso that Minister Egan had escorted three of the Balmaceda refugees on board the Yorktown without molestation confirms what has been heretofore stated in THE TRIBUNE dispatches. President Harrison's administration gave its ultimatum on this point. The Chilean Government had either to guarantee the safety of the refugees if given up for trial and to see that if convicted no sentence was enforced against them or else it had to take the responsibility for their safe conduct aboard an American vessel. It chose the latter course.

Officials here smile at the statement that President Montt's Cabinet granted no safe conduct. They intimate that such talk is for home consumption, but they are not disposed to cavil so long as the refugees are not molested. It is expected that the remaining six will be in safety very soon. The result is a distinct diplomatic triumph for Minister Egan. He has done no more for the Balmacedists than he did for Pedro Montt, Matta, and others of the then insurgents, but powerful influences were set to work to keep him from doing this much.

Minister Montt made a good many arguments to Secretary Blaine to secure the surrender of the refugees without conditions. Ex-Mayor Grace also came to Washington and argued that the United States could afford to take the chances on their lives. This was at a time when Mr. Grace's commercial interests were in peril by reason of the strained relations between the two countries and he was not particular about giving over a few individuals to the mob. When Minister Montt found he could make no impression on the government in Washington he so advised President Montt and the latter's Cabinet gave up the fight. The understanding was reached a week ago and, as stated in these dispatches at the time, the only question was as to the means of taking care of the refugees.

One Cause of Irritation Removed.

The concession of the Montt Government on this point is expected to remove one of the causes of irritation between the two countries. In the cablegrams that have been flying between Washington and Santiago for the last few days the intimations on both sides have been that such a course would tend to promote a better feeling on the part of the United States. The question of the refugees is entirely distinct from the Valparaiso incident; its settlement does not in any manner lessen the responsibility of the Chilean authorities for the killing of the Baltimore sailors.

But the Chileans believe that by yielding on this point they may secure further delay and time for more explanations in regard to the main trouble. Much of the diplomatic correspondence which the President intends to lay before Congress relates to the refugees. Minister Egan's part of it is very spirited. The correspondence is ready to go into Congress tomorrow, if necessary; but if a satisfactory solution could be found for the controversy concerning the refugees, it may be assumed that the Baltimore incident, unpromising as the outlook is, may yet be cleared up to the satisfaction of the United States. At least the Chileans hope so, and are striving to ward off immediate action by President Harrison's Administration.

Minister Montt said tonight he had no information about the refugees. The McKennas and Canera, he said, were members of Balmaceda's Cabinet.

SAY EGAN BECAME A POLICEMAN.

Valparaiso Journals Insist There Is a Great Difference in the Men Protected.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

VALPARAISO, Jan. 10.—There is a great deal of talk about the action of Minister Egan yesterday in escorting the three Balmacedist refugees—Juan and William McKenna and José Garrera—from the American Legation at Santiago to Valparaiso and placing them aboard the United States cruiser Yorktown, but the knowledge that he did so with the tacit approval of the new administration has disarmed severe criticism. The press gives considerable space to the subject, but discusses it in a calm spirit.

While in no wise condemning Mr. Egan for what he has done in the matter, it asserts that the United States Government must assume the responsibility if its Minister loses the respect of the public in escorting such characters as these refugees, for his doing so degrades him to the level of a policeman. Then, recalling the well-established fact that Minister Egan had done exactly the same thing for many prominent Congressionalists in their hour of peril, the press goes on to say that there is no comparison between vouching for men like Pedro Montt, Augustin Edward, and others of their standing, who were on the side of liberty and order, and protecting these refugees, who are known, outside of their career as Balmaceda's coadjutors, to be men utterly devoid of good deeds. This, it adds, is especially the case with Juan McKenna, whom it accuses of endeavoring to rob an American named Chase of a silver mine near Iquique, and of afterward hiring men to attack him.

"But," *La Union* says, "the country is well rid of them. We hope, however, that Congress will pass laws confiscating their property, or in some way try to reimburse the country for the heavy expenses brought upon during the Dictator's régime."

CARTER INSISTS THAT IT WAS MURDER

District Attorney Says the Chilean Mob Used the Quarrel as a Pretext.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan 10.—United States District Attorney Carter, who has been assisting Judge Advocate-General Remy in the Baltimore investigation at Vallejo, said tonight: "There is no doubt but that Riggin and Turnbull were foully murdered, that the assaults on the Americans were unprovoked, and that they were outrageous. The testimony points strongly to the fact that, while the attack resulted from a quarrel between Riggin, Talbott, and a Chilean sailor, it was seized upon by the Chilean mob as a pretext for a general attack. It was also fully shown that the police and soldiers in Chilean uniform made little effort to dispel the crowd and protect the Americans, and they even joined in the assault. Although there were instances of arrests made and protection given to American sailors during that time I still affirm that Riggin and Turnbull were foully murdered."

NO DANGER OF AN INDIAN UPRISING.

Gen. Merritt's Telegram to Montana's Governor Was One of Caution Only.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—Investigation regarding the truth of the Cheyenne Indian scare, published this morning, proves it to be wholly without foundation. A telegram was received at department headquarters Saturday stating that the Sheriff of Custer County was being urged to go on the reservation and arrest several Indians who were supposed to have killed cattle. Gen. Merritt sent a telegram to the Governor of Montana stating that the advent of the Sheriff and posse might incite the Indians to trouble, as they were unaccustomed to civilian officers and arrests. It was a telegram of caution and not meant to convey the idea that bloodshed was imminent. Tonight Col. Merritt Barber, Assistant Adjutant-General and chief of Gen. Merritt's staff, said:

Gen. Merritt sent a dispatch for the Governor of Montana setting forth the fact that the Indians did not like the civilian officers, being unused to their methods. Over a month ago Gen. Merritt sent his aide-de-camp, Lieut. Brown, out to Tongue River Agency to make an inquiry. He returned and submitted his report some time ago. There is no trouble among the Cheyennes, and no danger is apprehended. The Indians are quiet and peaceable.

There has been a quarrel going on between the settlers and the Indians for several years, as the Cheyennes have been killing cattle on the range whenever opportunity offered and detection was not possible. It was while spying on Indian cattle-killers that Rancher Ferguson was killed in August, 1890, and Hugh Boyle in September of the same year. The troops of the First Cavalry, under Maj. Carroll, ascertained who the murderers of those men were, and in attempting to arrest the Indians the troops killed them after an hour's skirmish.

TO BREAK UP THE WHISKY TRUST.

New Distilleries Being Built for the Purpose of Fighting the Great Combine.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 10.—Troubles rarely come singly, at least such would appear to be the experience of the whisky trust. Besides defending the suits which the government threatens to bring against the Distillers and Cattle Feeding company at Chicago for violation of the trust law, St. Louis capital and brains are preparing to do their share to break up the combination. Two large distilleries are to be built here for the purpose of fighting the trust. One of the new companies is already incorporated under the name of The Madison Distilling company, with a capital of $200,000. The second will be incorporated within a week. The Central Distilling company, which was built for the same purpose and put into operation last October, has increased its capital stock for the purpose of doubling its capacity. The men backing the new distilleries say they are in the fight to stay and propose to have their share of the business even if they have to cut prices to get it. An old distiller and one of the original stockholders of the whisky trust said today: "If the government succeeds in breaking up the whisky trust's rebate system the trust will not be able to maintain the present selling price of its products, as that system is the main protection the trust has now for holding its trade." A dispatch from Pekin, Ill., says H. P. Westerman of that city, an old distiller, has severed his connection with the whisky trust, and with a number of capitalists organized the Havana Distilling company, with a capital stock of $250,000. The distillery is to be located at Havana, and work is to be begun at once.

WITH A FATHER IN HOT PURSUIT.

Tildy Newman Leaves Church and Runs Away with Jacob Klupp.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—Quite a stir was caused at Northfield, Minn., today when it was learned that a girl named Tildy Newman and Jacob Klupp had run off together. The general opinion is that they have eloped, and the father of the girl is in hot pursuit. Newman, the father of the girl, owns a wagon factory at Northfield and Klupp was formerly one of his employés. About a week ago Klupp was discharged, but continued to stay about town. This morning the girl, who is about 18 years old, went to church with her mother. After she had been in the church a short time she complained of sickness and left the building.

This was only a ruse to avert suspicion and Miss Tilda at once proceeded to the Milwaukee depot, where she met Klupp, and the two got on a south-bound train which left at 11 o'clock. The parents of the girl did not become aware of the facts until about 2 o'clock, and then Newman at once got a team and drove to Faribault, where he thought he might find the couple. At a late hour tonight nothing has been heard from either the pursuer or the pursued.

John F. Walsh Acquitted.

LEADVILLE, Colo., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—For the last three days John F. Walsh, who killed John D. Lappin here Saturday, Dec. 19, 1891, has been on trial charged with murder in the first degree. A week previous to the killing the deceased shot the defendant at the Catalpa shaft house in the left hand over a dispute about money. On the day of the shooting the two men met on East Third street, and Walsh, fearing that his life was in danger, pulled his gun and fired three shots, each taking effect in Lappin's body, and he died from his injuries that evening. After deliberating for over three hours the jury returned a verdict of voluntary manslaughter.

Cutting Ice On the Sangamon.

DECATUR, Ill., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—Two Decatur firms began cutting ice on the Sangamon River today, putting over 100 men at work. The ice is six to eight inches thick. This is the first winter in three years that ice has been thick enough to harvest. Decatur people last summer paid 85 cents a hundred for artificial ice.

FOUND DEAD BESIDE A TREE.

Nebraska Pioneer Killed by a Wound Which Was Scarcely Accidental.

SPRING VIEW, Neb., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—A. M. Culver, one of the most prominent citizens in this county, was found last night near his residence with his skull crushed. Early in the day he had gone out to examine some wood. Not returning in the evening, neighbors began a search for him. His body was discovered at the foot of a tree on which he had evidently been chopping. Just back of the right ear was a wound made by some blunt instrument, from which his brains oozed. There is no solution of the affair. The dead man stood high in the esteem of the people of this locality, and was not known to have an enemy in existence. The affair is rendered more mysterious in view of the fact that from the location of the wound which produced death it could scarcely have been accidentally received. The deceased was one of the pioneer citizens of Nebraska, and very influential politically.

MRS. TRACY HAD LEFT HER HUSBAND

He Received Anonymous Letters Warning Him to Leave Before He Was Shot.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—The police have not yet succeeded in ferreting out the man who shot down the Rev. John Tracy Friday night. The affair has had some light shed upon it, however, in view of the fact that it has come out that Mrs. Tracy left her husband last week, he giving out until today that she was away on a visit. The day after she left he received an anonymous letter warning him to leave the State. The man suspected is an old admirer of Mrs. Tracy. About six years ago she was a reigning belle in a small town and the suspect was devoted to her. At her request he went West to make a fortune, only to learn within a year that she had been married. He took to drink and has been back in Indiana within the last month. The affair is shrouded in no little mystery and great indignation prevails, as Mr. Tracy has always been regarded as an exemplary citizen.

A Negro Murders His Employer.

OCALA, Fla., Jan. 10.—N. A. Chandler, a contractor on D. G. Ambler's railroad, traversing the phosphate section southwest of here, was murdered last night by a negro named George Washington. Washington disputed his account while being paid off and demanded more. Chandler refused and the negro blew Chandler's brains out and escaped.

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INDIAN UPRISING.

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WHISKY TRUST.

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...N HOT PURSUIT.

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...HER HUSBAND

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THINK IT A MURDER.

MYSTERY SURROUNDING DR. JAS. S. CHARLES' DEATH.

The Omaha Dentist Who Was Supposed to Have Committed Suicide at a Hotel a Week Ago Buried by His Divorced Wife—Relatives and Friends Believe He Was Waylaid and Robbed—Anarchists Prepare to Erect a Monument at Waldheim Cemetery—Other Local News.

Dr. James S. Charles, the Omaha dentist who, according to the verdict of a Coroner's jury, committed suicide in the Hotel Brewster some time during the night of Jan. 4, was buried at Rosehill Cemetery yesterday by his divorced wife, Mrs. Hanna Blackburne of St. Louis. She, with a number of his friends, is of the belief that the dentist was waylaid and robbed before his death. They also incline to the opinion that he may have been murdered. They say there were no powder marks around the bullet-hole in his head, which would indicate that the revolver was not discharged at close range. When found he was attired in a ragged, badly soiled suit of clothes without money or valuables. Less than a week before he had called on D. H. McDaneld at No. 58 Dearborn avenue. At that time he was well dressed and appeared to have plenty of money. The next Mr. McDaneld heard Dr. Charles was a corpse at the Monroe street morgue.

"Had I not been told that it was the body of Dr. Charles I would not have recognized him," said Mr. McDaneld. "His face was terribly battered and bruised and his body looked as if it had been pounded and kicked unmercifully. Instead of the neat attire in which I last saw him his clothes were those of a beggarly tramp. I hardly know what to think, but I am inclined to believe that if the truth were known another murder would be added to the list."

Mrs. Blackburne feels much as does Mr. McDaneld. Her former husband was in the habit of carrying diamonds to the value of several thousand dollars and he always carried a valuable watch. He had nothing when found.

Speaking further about the man, Mr. McDaneld said he had known him since 1861, when he settled in Marion, Ia., where he came from Philadelphia.

"He married Hannah Winter, who was highly connected there, and in 1866 moved to Omaha, where less than two years later his wife left him and afterwards was divorced. He made a good deal of money and accumulated some real estate. How much I don't know. I came to Chicago in 1868 and afterwards learned that Hannah married Mr. Blackburne, who is now in St. Louis.

"I saw him the day after Christmas when he spoke of having drawn $5,000 in a Southern lottery, but that he did not know how he was going to get his ticket cashed. He has a sister living in Galena and a niece, Mrs. K. L. Scott. He was highly connected in Philadelphia, where he has a sister and a brother, I believe."

T. J. Smith, the hotel clerk, said:

"Dr. Charles first came here Nov. 28 and registered as coming from Philadelphia. He had plenty of money and always paid in advance. He staid right along until Christmas day, when he left at 4 p. m., saying he was going to Omaha. That was the last I saw of him until the afternoon of Dec. 31, when he limped in at the back door, came up to my desk, and asked me to lend him a quarter to pay for a telegram for money. He was badly used up. His eyes were blackened, he was badly crippled, and his left arm was paralyzed. He said that he had gone to the Union Depot to take his train for Omaha, but that he had slipped and fell and had spent the last five days in a hotel near the depot. I loaned him 50 cents and he went out. Next day he returned with plenty of money, registered, and paid for a room a week in advance. From that time he kept to his room almost all the time. One day he asked me to send and pay for a prescription which he prepared. The boy brought back two bottles, one filled with a kind of liniment and the other with bromide or chloral. Monday, Jan. 4, at noon he borrowed 45 cents and went out. He returned at 4 p. m., sat around an hour or so and went up to his room. That was the last that we saw of him alive. Next afternoon we became alarmed at the continued silence in his room and broke in the door. I saw his body lying on the bed with a bullet hole in the head and a revolver in his right hand. The cracks of the door had been carefully plugged up with part of his clothing to prevent the noise of the revolver from being heard."

MONUMENT TO THE ANARCHISTS.

Plan for a Shaft to Be Erected Soon at Waldheim.

Anarchy is to have a monument in Chicago. The graves of Parsons, Spies, Lingg, Engel, and Fischer at Waldheim will soon be marked by a memorial erected through funds contributed by the Anarchists of this city and their sympathizers in every part of the world.

For some time the work has been progressing quietly, and the committee from the Pioneer Aid and Support Association, which has charge of the matter, has already raised more than half of the $6,000 which will be the estimated cost of the monument, and is about to select a design from the many which have been submitted.

The committee advertised extensively for designs, and the response was general, both from Europe and this country. Three prizes were offered—of $100, $50, and $25—for the best three designs respectively.

The financial affairs of the committee are now so prosperous that its members contemplate the erection of a monument of a more costly design than was the plan at first. Yesterday afternoon the committee held another meeting at Greif's Hall, No. 54 West Lake street, for the purpose of selecting the design, but did not come to a decision. Another meeting will be held next Sunday, when it is expected the labors of the committee will come to an end so far as deciding on the design is concerned.

Thus far there have been three models presented to the committee which seem to rank above the rest. The one which seems to give most general satisfaction was designed by a young German-American of this city. The artist caught his inspiration from Freiligrath's song, "Revolution," the spirit of which his creation embodies. A shaft of marble arises to a height of sixteen feet. On its sides are the portraits of the five Anarchists with appropriate inscriptions, one of which contains the last words of Spies before he was executed: "Our silence will be more powerful than the voices you strangle today." At the base of the shaft are two bronze figures, life-size, symbolical of revolution and the revolutionist. One is that of a young woman of the people bending over the prostrate form of the dying revolutionist and placing upon his brow the laurel wreath of victory.

Another design presents a marble shaft rising from a group of five lions, and crowned with a marble sarcophagus from which emerges the figure of a woman symbolizing "Liberty" and carrying in one hand a torch, in the other a broken chain.

Among the members of the committee are M. Schmedinger, Thomas Greif, William Urban, and Dr. E. Schmidt. It is expected to begin work upon the monument as soon as the plans are decided on.

ITS AFFAIRS ARE FLOURISHING.

Annual Meeting of the Policemen's Benevolent Association.

The annual meeting of the Policemen's Benevolent Association held yesterday in Recital Hall in the Auditorium Building proved to be one of the most interesting and enthusiastic in the history of the association. Two hundred and thirty delegates were in attendance, every district and precinct in the city being fully represented.

Two important changes were made in the by-laws. According to the old by-laws any officer on the force under 45 years old could join the association at any time after his appointment to the force. The revised by-laws read, "All members of the force who unite with the association must do so within one year after their first appointment." This change was effected to protect the interests of the association, as some had been known to defer their joining until they had become partly disabled.

The other amendment was to change the number of weeks during any one year for which sick benefits shall be paid from twenty-six to thirteen. This change had been under advisement for some time, and brought out considerable discussion, as it was thought by some that it would work an injustice to a few who were deserving. It was adopted.

The Secretary's report showed that the death rate in the association during 1891 was unusually heavy. The total number was twenty-nine, nine having died in the month of March. The report of the Treasurer, Michael Brennan, and the Financial Secretary, William S. McGuire, showed the finances to be in good condition. The following is a summary of the report:

Cash on hand Jan. 1, 1891	$11,456
Receipts during 1891	62,915
Total	$74,371
Expenditures during 1891	$67,558
Balance Jan. 1, 1892	6,813

The number of members in the association Jan. 1, 1892, was 1,643. After the transaction of additional routine business the election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:

President, Sergt. William Dollard; Vice-President, Sergt. Rudolph Sanderson; Treasurer, Michael Brennan; Recording Secretary, Daniel Hogan; Financial Secretary, William S. McGuire.

HIS ROOM WAS FILLED WITH GAS.

Strange Circumstances Attending the Death of the Man Stabbed by Tailor Badger.

E. W. Emery, the ex-Pullman car conductor who was stabbed by Martin Badger, a tailor at No. 2083 Wabash avenue, died at No. 2309 Indiana avenue yesterday afternoon. Whether Emery's death was the result of the knife wounds or of other causes can only be determined by a post-mortem on the remains, which were taken to the Monroe street morgue.

Friday last Emery had so far recovered from his injuries that he left the Michael Reese Hospital and went to room at the home of Mrs. Thomas Meaney. He kept to his room, and yesterday, when Mrs. Meaney went to his room with his dinner, was lying upon the bed apparently asleep. Upon examination it was found that he was dead. One of his hands was clasped over the wound in his breast, and the room was full of coal gas which had escaped from the stove. Dr. Oliver was called and found the body still warm, but life was extinct. He said it was impossible to state the cause of the man's death, but thought there was hardly sufficient gas in the room to cause asphyxiation.

Lieut. Healy of the Cottage Grove Avenue Station was informed of Emery's death, and he sent officers to rearrest Badger, who was locked up without bail.

The cutting affray which may have been the cause of Emery's death took place Christmas night in front of No. 2229 Cottage Grove avenue. Emery was walking with Badger's divorced wife, in whose house on Michigan avenue he was rooming. Badger and Mrs. Mary Campbell, forewoman in his establishment, met the other couple. For some time there had been bad blood between the men, and Badger claimed he had received a number of threatening letters which were inspired by his divorced wife but which he had reason to believe were written by Emery. After hot words between the men Badger alleges that Emery struck him, whereupon he drew a dagger and plunged it into Emery's body several times. Badger and Mrs. Campbell were arrested. The following day Mrs. Campbell was arraigned in court charged with being an accessory to an assault with an intent to commit murder, and was released upon furnishing a bond of $500. Badger was subsequently released on $800 bail. Mrs. Campbell has not been rearrested. Lieut. Healy says she will not be until after the finding of the Coroner's jury authorizes it.

PROF. ORCHARDSON'S LECTURE.

He Discusses the "Immortality of the Soul."

Pythagoras, Plato, Zoroaster, Marcus Aurelius, Thomas Paine, and Darwin have gone extensively into the spirit writing business lately according to Charles Orchardson's lecture on "The Immortality of the Soul," delivered last evening at the North Side Turner Hall.

Prof. Orchardson began his address with a few remarks on the capitalistic press as the slaves of wealth and purveyors of misstatements extraordinary. He then said he possessed writings that no mortal ever wrote.

"We must discard faith and belief and say we know or that we do not know," continued the professor. Then he told of the writing "when I first became acquainted with that wonderful organism, Vera P. Ava, Oct. 28, 1891."

Prof. Orchardson complained that the rich were getting richer and the poor poorer, and pictured the present members of civilized society in the pursuit of wealth, with all the social amenities of a dozen chickens tugging at an angle-worm. "The supernatural does not exist, but no one knows the limits of the natural," was the concluding remark of the lecturer.

CARING FOR POOR SUFFERERS.

Dr. E. W. Gray to Establish an Industrial School and Dispensary.

Another industrial school, kindergarten, and free dispensary is to be established in Chicago. Dr. E. W. Gray, No. 390 Washington boulevard, is to furnish the means for the institution and will also devote his time and professional services. The site of the school has not yet been determined on. Dr. Gray and his collaborator, R. H. Smith, are at present holding meetings in the basement of the Wabash Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Fourteenth street and Wabash avenue, and in the hall at Halsted and Twelfth streets every Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Personal visitations are made by Dr. Gray and Mr. Smith during the week, and medical attention and nursing will be furnished free to the worthy poor through application to Mr. Smith, No. 1438 Michigan avenue, or by calling at either place of meeting. Dr. Gray is devoting his money and time to this work in the hope of reaching and administering to the spiritual nature of the great masses of poor and unchristian people. He holds that by feeding and caring for their bodies and training their faculties the best results are attained. The work will be under the surveillance of no church or creed.

WANTED TO GO TO THE BRIDEWELL.

Why John Hays Stole Coal from Fred Bertrand.

"I didn't want to steal the man's coal; I was figuring on sixty days at the bridewell to get some place to stay," was the way Joseph Hays, a thinly-clad vegrant, explained his presence in the basement of Fred Bertrand's saloon, No. 141 Washington street, to the police at the Desplaines Street Station last night. He said he was tired of walking the streets and sleeping in the snow and had heard that a petty offense against the law would assure him accommodations at the bridewell until the winter was over.

He secured a market basket and stole into the basement of Bertrand's place. There he waited nearly an hour before the noise he intentionally made attracted the attention of the people up-stairs. Bertrand went into the basement and saw Hays industriously engaged in filling the basket with coal. He had no difficulty in handing him over to an officer, and there was an unmistakable gleam of satisfaction in Hays' eyes as he walked into the station.

HE WAS STRUCK BY TWO ENGINES.

Frank Salve Meets with a Peculiar Railroad Accident—A Fireman Hurt.

Frank Salve, a section hand, met death in a peculiar manner yesterday morning at Forty-fifth street and the Fort Wayne tracks.

Salve was riding on the tender of a north-bound engine and at Forty-fifth street jumped off directly in front of a train on an adjoining track. The engine struck Salve and threw him in front of a moving dummy on another track. Salve landed on his head and was badly crushed, dying soon after. He was married and lived at No. 71 Irving street.

A. Hanson, a truckman attached to Hook and Ladder Company No. 4, had his wrist badly cut by falling glass while at work at the Cowles & McKee fire on Twenty-second street early yesterday morning. He was removed to the Michael Reese Hospital, where it was found that several arteries had been severed.

Philadelphia Bank Failure Inquiry.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 10.—Congressman Mutchler of Pennsylvania will offer in the House a resolution empowering the Committee on Banking and Currency to investigate the failures of the Spring Garden and Keystone National Banks of this city, and ascertain if the failures were in any way due to the negligence of the government officials, the committee to have authority to send for persons and papers. The resolution is to be offered tomorrow if a call of the States for the introduction of resolutions is ordered, and if not Mr. Mutchler will ask unanimous consent for the introduction of his resolution.

Reduction of Dues in Uruguay.

MONTEVIDEO, Jan. 9.—The bill lowering the post and light dues was passed by Congress yesterday after a month's debate. A great public demonstration will be held this week.

SCOTS ARE AT OUTS.

CLANS IN A ROW OVER BURNS' BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION.

Caledonians Denounce the Proposition of the Highlanders to Honor the Poet's Anniversary in a Spectacular Way—A Lake View Saloonkeeper's Dangerous Experiment with a Gas Meter—Burglaries in the Stock-Yards District—The West Side Y. M. C. A.'s New Home.

Chicago Scots who affiliate with the Highland Association will celebrate the birthday of Robert Burns at the Auditorium Jan. 25. Those who have cast their lots with the Caledonian Society will honor the natal anniversary of their poet at the Second Regiment Armory. Both celebrations will be elaborate affairs, though widely different in character. Just at present the factions represented in the two organizations are in the throes of a very lively rivalry. There is war, in fact, between the clans. The two entertainments have been extensively advertised, but all the advertising has not been of a public character. The Highlanders hold the Caledonians responsible for a circular that was quietly sent around in which the style of entertainment proposed by the Highlanders was vigorously criticised, and, in fact, denounced as such that no mother, daughter, or sweetheart should be allowed to participate in it. One of these circulars fell into the hands of a member of the Highland association, and Saturday evening the Highlanders held an indignation meeting at the Grand Pacific, at which Chief A. Gordon Murray and his clansmen said the act was "cowardly and disgraceful." They not only demanded that it be withdrawn, but a committee was appointed to call on its authors and demand an apology. This committee consists of Angus Stewart, John W. McLain, and Thomas Edgar, and they want the retraction from Peter McEwan, President, and John Thomson, Secretary of the Caledonian society. If the retraction is denied they talk of a suit at law.

The Highland Association celebration, the form of which was attacked in the Caledonian circular, was advertised as follows:

The gathering of the clans and assembly of nations. The proceeds to be devoted to the Burns Memorial Hospital and Institution to be founded as soon as the necessary funds can be obtained. Five hundred ladies will take part in the tableaux. There will be songs and dances in full Highland costume. An international pageant will represent America, England, Ireland, France, Germany, Spain, Egypt, and other countries.

The program arranged by the Caledonian Association has no dancing features livelier than a round dance, but is made up of songs, recitations, and an address by Maj. McClaughry. Speeches and songs have not the same ability to draw as a program advertising a dance by young ladies in full Highland costume. Some of the Caledonians evidently figured that out, for the circular which has caused all the trouble was issued as a counter bid for patronage, with the names of President McEwan and Secretary Thomson of the Caledonian Society affixed to it. That portion of it to which the Highlanders make objection is as follows:

Your committee has spared no pains or expense to make this worthy of the occasion, and would call your attention to the fact that it is the only celebration this year that accords with the traditions of Scott and Burns. Can you imagine a countryman of Knox, Scott, or Burns celebrating the birth of the world's greatest and tenderest singer by spectacular display and ballet dancing? Do parents, friends, and lovers delight in seeing their cherished, sweet, and modest maids in indelicate exhibition under limelight, glare, and glitter? In the name of innocence and purity—tender, fragile flowers—and for the good name of our country, let each and all of us think and consider before lending our presence and approval to such circus displays.

President Peter McEwan yesterday denied that he had authorized the publication of the circular. He said that Secretary Thomson sent out the letter and that he was as much surprised at its appearance as anybody. "Mr. Thomson," he said, "is a strictly religious man, and probably does not approve of seeing 500 young ladies in Highland dress. Mr. Thomson is the man for the committee to see about an apology."

"Our entertainment will be no more immodest than the Kermess and other dances which the best Chicago society arranges," said Chief Gordon, "and the dancing is the same which Queen Victoria is always pleased to see when at Balmoral."

The report of the Committee on Apology is awaited by the indignant Highlanders.

WESTFALL IS STILL IN THE DARK.

A Lake View Saloonkeeper in Search of Light Comes to Grief.

T. W. Westfall, a Lake View saloonkeeper, conducted a little experiment at his home, No. 1211 Lincoln avenue, last night that nearly terminated in the loss of his life. When it began to grow dark in the evening Westfall tried to light the gas, but somehow the illuminating fluid refused to work and it was in vain that he twisted the stopcocks and hammered the pipes. The next point of inspection was the meter, which was located in the rear of the house. He was soon convinced that the seat of the trouble was inclosed within the japanned sides of this harmless looking apparatus, and he bethought himself of a means of remedying the difficulty.

The state of the weather naturally suggested the fact that the meter had frozen, and calling R. Nessler to his aid Mr. Westfall proceeded to thaw it out. He obtained a bottle of alcohol, and after pouring the stuff carefully into the meter touched a match to it. There was a flash, a loud explosion, and the next instant the two men were lying several feet away with their clothing badly singed and their hands severely burned. An alarm of fire was turned in, but the slight blaze was extinguished before the firemen arrived. A badly-wrecked meter was the extent of the damage to the property.

BURGLARS WHO PUZZLE THE POLICE.

They Operate at Will in the Stock-Yards District.

The Rock Island car-shops region, in the Stock-Yards police district, is worked up over a series of burglaries that have been committed in that vicinity within a short time. The work is done by only two men, but they seem to be masters of the art. They effect an entrance into a house by applying pincers to the keys in the rear doors. Then they chloroform the inmates, and that work done they go through the house.

Their first appearance was a week ago when they entered the house of Officer Patrick Fenton on School and Fifty-second streets, and, after chloroforming the household, took Fenton's watch and some money. They entered the grocery house and residence of C. J. Romisch, Fiftieth and School streets, and got away with money and jewelry. N. Swanson's place, on Wentworth avenue and Fifty-first street, and James Fenton's, at School and Fifty-third streets, were also entered and something taken.

Many other places have been entered and dozens of attempts have been made. That only two men are interested in the business is known from the fact that two men were seen trying to enter a grocery store at Princeton avenue and Fifty-first street. The police are working hard to catch the fellows, but so far have not even seen them.

HOME OF THE WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A.

The New Quarters Located at Madison and Paulina Streets.

The West Side Department of the Young Men's Christian Association, which has been located at No. 1225 West Madison street, has secured new and roomy headquarters in the building at the southwest corner of Madison and Paulina streets, and will move into them tomorrow or the day after.

The building is handsomely equipped with a gymnasium, bath-rooms, reading-room, library, and amusement-room. All the territory west of Halsted street has been set apart for this department by the General Board, and all young men living west of that line are expected to secure their membership in this department. The Secretary is A. D. Mackay and the Physical Director F. Barnes. The Board of Managers consists of leading West Side business-men.

GLEANINGS IN LOCAL FIELDS.

Proceedings of the Socialistic Labor Party.

T. J. Morgan directed the deliberations of the American Section of the Socialistic Labor party at Waverly Hall yesterday. The resolutions indorsed Senator Hoar's proposition for the appointment of a Congressional committee to investigate the effects of the "sweating system," and had this solution to offer for the problem of intramural transit:

Being fully aware that our opinion has not been solicited, yet as citizens interested in the subject matter we beg leave to suggest to the various committees considering this subject that all their efforts to solve the problem of intramural transit will utterly fail so long as the ownership and control of the street-car lines remain in the hands of private individuals, for neither the occupancy of more streets, changes in motive power, or double-decked cars will modify the grasping greed which makes profit and not public convenience the vital principle of management. When a public movement is made to substitute public for private ownership of street-car lines then, and not till then, will the problem be near its solution.

Working for a New Street Railway.

The Subscription committee of the Seventy-fifth Street Improvement Association met at the Sherman House Saturday evening. The property-owners along the line between Cottage Grove avenue and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad tracks have already subscribed their pro rata for the proposed Seventy-fifth street railway line. It was decided to call a general meeting next Saturday at the Sherman House to take final action. A committee was appointed to call on President Wheeler of the Chicago City railway company before the next meeting of the directors of that road to get a proposition officially before them.

Two Footpads Captured.

The police think they have two members of a gang of men who have committed several robberies on the Milwaukee avenue viaduct. The night of Jan. 1 Jacob Smith, No. 345 West Harrison street, was held up and robbed of his gold watch and $18. The following night Graham Callaghan, No. 158 West Adams street, was assaulted and relieved of his watch, money, overcoat, and pocketknife. Thursday night two men held up Lawrence Krune, No. 61 West Huron street, but they were arrested. They gave their names as John McWilliams and Frank Smith and were charged with highway robbery. Callaghan and Jacob Smith called at the Desplaines Street Station last night and identified them as the men who robbed them.

Denies the Statement.

Mrs. William Winston objects to the statements made in regard to the way in which her husband was arrested last Sunday for alleged swindling. He was charged by Mrs. Mary Lewis, No. 172 South Halsted street, with obtaining money from her to buy realty, which she claimed he misappropriated. It was reported to the police that Mrs. Winston informed Mrs. Lewis when and where her husband could be found so that his arrest could be made. Mrs. Winston denies the truth of the report and says, on Mrs. Lewis' authority, that the latter's charges against Mr. Winston were unfounded.

Finding Out for Himself.

S. D. Walden, President of the County Board of Education, is determined to find out whether Charles S. Thornton or Supt. O. T. Bright is right in the methods of examination of the pupils of the Normal School. He has been busy for some days examining the pupils himself, but will not be through for some time yet, when his finding will be submitted to the board. President Walden's examinations are on the same lines as those of Mr. Thornton and Supt. Bright.

Will Hold the Inquest Today.

The Coroner's inquest on the body of Joseph Kawales, who was shot by his stepfather, E. W. Locke, at No. 109 Larrabee street Saturday night, will be held at the Milwaukee avenue morgue this morning at 10 o'clock. Mrs. Locke states that, although Kawales was her own son, she cannot blame her husband for killing him. Kawales was a nephew of City Treasurer Kiolbassa.

Kilpatrick Camp's Officers.

At the last meeting of Gen. Judson Kilpatrick Camp No. 200, Sons of Veterans, the following officers-elect were installed by Capt. Frank Coffinberry, Installation Officer: Commander, Charles R. Littler; Senior Vice-Commander, Charles S. Edwards; Camp Council, F. G. A. Manger, A. J. Cameron, and Charles H. Nichols.

Dying from Anxiety.

Mrs. M. Mitter, the aged mother of Dr. J. G. Mitter, the West Twelfth street physician, who disappeared Christmas eve, is at the point of death. Her illness is due to anxiety caused by the disappearance. No news has been received of the missing man, and relatives are more firmly than ever of the opinion that he has been murdered.

Stabbed for Not Buying a Drink.

James Girard was stabbed with probably fatal effect by John McNamara yesterday because he would not buy McNamara a drink. The trouble happened in Murphy's saloon, Root and Sherman streets. Girard was taken to Mercy Hospital.

Swifts Win at Football.

The Primroses and Swifts met for the first time in the Jackson Challenge Cup competition yesterday at Hoyne and Augusta streets, and the game resulted in favor of the Swifts by a score of five goals to nothing.

Items.

William Eligher, No. 523 Wabash avenue, dropped dead yesterday afternoon while visiting friends at No. 411 State street.

Mrs. Kate McLaughlin was found dead in her bed at No. 148 Sherman street yesterday. She was 65 years old, and the cause of her death is unknown.

While Henry J. Bate was absent from his drug store, No. 126 North Clark street, last night thieves entered the place and took $300 from the cash drawer.

W. J. Maskell was found dead at the foot of the stairway at No. 215 Van Buren street yesterday morning. He had been rooming in the house at that number. He had been drinking heavily.

George Hildebrecht, a retail boot and shoe dealer at No. 167 North Clark street, died suddenly Saturday evening. Mr. Hildebrecht had been in business at No. 167 North Clark for nineteen years.

Frank Gallery, a watchman at the First National Bank Building, created a disturbance in Maloney's saloon, No. 238 Chicago avenue, last night and was locked up. George Riley, bartender at the place, says Gallery threatened him with a revolver.

WHY YOUNG MEN LEAVE THEIR HOMES.

The Rev. F. J. Brobst's Discourse at Central Music Hall.

"Young Men Away from Home" was the theme chosen for discussion by the Rev. Flavius J. Brobst at Central Music Hall last night. Among other things he said:

There is pathos in studying the young men who come to Chicago. Some are here for pleasure, but the majority seek in this great city to attain that fame and fortune for which the world strives. Perhaps they have come here with the hope of a better opportunity of solving the knotty problem, and perhaps somewhere back in the old country a fond mother's heart is beating and a mother's prayers ascending every night for the boy far from home.

Young men, remember the mother you left behind you. The holiest influence out of heaven is a mother's love for her boy. You may fling your manhood madly away, you may forget the old fireside and the gray-haired mother who lovingly kissed your cheeks when you went away, but she will never forget you. Into the brothel and the gambling den, into the prison doors even, yea, up to the mouth of hell, her love will follow you and be with you. You are in a vast whirlwind of sin as well as an immense center of good, and your steps must be chosen with circumspection. Take care of your body; be temperate and be persevering. The persistence of a Napoleon will win more laurels than the genius of the most brilliant wit that ever existed.

Change at the Wellington.

During the closing of the ladies' restaurant of the Wellington, corner Wabash avenue and Jackson street, for redecoration and refurnishing, this week, the patrons of this popular place will be cared for in Parlor "W" and the elegant dining-rooms on the parlor floor, while the Russian Court Orchestra will give a concert from 5 to 8 o'clock in the foyer adjoining. The management, to partially accommodate their guests, will serve a regular first-class Wellington dinner from 5 to 8 at a fixed price of $1.25, in the marble-room on the corner, directly under the closed restaurant. Entrance from street and hotel corridor.

Gratifying to All.

The high position attained and the universal acceptance and approval of the pleasant liquid fruit remedy, Syrup of Figs, as the most excellent laxative known illustrate the value of the qualities on which its success is based and are abundantly gratifying to the California Fig Syrup company.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup Has been used for OVER FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. 25 cents.

FOR SIX DAYS ONLY.

ARGUMENTS ADVANCED AGAINST OPENING THE FAIR SUNDAY.

C. G. Dixon and G. Wharton James Oppose the Statements Made at the Workers' Church Indorsing Keeping Open the Columbian Exposition Sunday—Three Hundred Business-Men Listen to a Discussion on the Same Topic—Ideas Advanced by a Traveling Man.

At the Worker's Church, No. 3037 Butler street, the discussion of the opening of the World's Fair on Sunday was closed by C. G. Dixon and G. Wharton James, who combated the views advanced the week previous by the Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones and George A. Schilling. Mr. Dixon, the first speaker, said:

I never take any side of a question simply for the purpose of debate. The views I advance are those I believe in. This Sunday closing question seems to have two sides to it. One side was advanced last Sunday night. One speaker said there was a word which meant much more than religion—Christianity and a word of more meaning than either—humanity. Forty years of thought confirm me in the belief that Christianity and humanity are inseparable. Whatever is good in humanity is Christianity. Those in favor of opening the Fair Sunday say it must be done else our visitors will throng the streets and fill the saloons; that the police will not be able to keep them in order. That I consider a doleful compliment to the people coming from all parts of the world to visit us.

I am not so much concerned about the behavior of the visitors as I am about the conduct of the people of Chicago in their presence. We want to show them what America has done for workingmen by giving them a day of rest. There are many reasons why the Fair should be closed, but one of the greatest is that we want to show the world that we are opposed to Sunday desecration, and the great army of workingmen are with the churches in this movement.

G. Wharton James said:

A great and good and pure man presented to you a week ago the other side of this question, and while I honor him and believe in his purity, yet I differ with him. There are two sides to this question, but he presented that side ably and I will present the other. I say keep the Fair closed. It is closed at present to all intents and purposes. The question is shall it be opened. It is closed, and to overthrow that condition strong arguments must be presented. I am speaking from the humanitarian standpoint.

Must Yield to the Majority.

The majority rules and all law-abiding people are willing to be guided by the decision of the majority. It is my impression that if the people of this country should vote on the question the great majority would be in favor of keeping it closed. Fifty thousand men at the Fair grounds and at least 25,000 men engaged in operating excursion trains will be compelled to work seven days a week. A blow to one workingman is a blow to all. It is an axiomatic proposition. That is why I protest against opening it. "It would be contrary to precedent," said Dr. Johnson. It would be contrary to the precedent of this country and England. For the great expositions held in England and America in the past have kept the gates closed Sunday. If the precedent of the past should be overthrown good reason should be shown therefor. While we may not all be in favor of the puritanic Sunday of our forefathers we cannot fail to admire their stern principles which made this country what it is today. They stood firm for Sunday observance.

Look carefully upon those advocating an open Fair Sunday. Many are sincere and their motives pure, but the vast majority see only the American eagle—the eagle on the dollar. They speak of personal liberty. There is too much personal liberty when it interferes with the rights of others. No man can work seven days a week. He must have rest, and the workmen at the Fair as well as others. Sunday is a peculiarity of our civilization. It is an institution of the Anglo-Saxon race and of Christianity. That is alone reason enough for keeping the Fair closed on that day. Whenever Sunday has been taken away from a community, the effect has been demoralizing. Egypt, India, Greece, Rome, their glories of the past, their great achievements, are now but memories. They lost their power to the Anglo-Saxon who opened the law of humanity and Christianity. That which gave to him the dominant power was his observance of the Sabbath.

The announcement was made to the congregation that G. Wharton James would deliver illustrated lectures on astronomy before it, Jan. 17 and 31.

DISCUSSED A SUNDAY FAIR.

Business-Men Listen to the Arguments Advanced.

Over 300 business-men attended the meeting of the American Sabbath Union and Columbian Sunday Association at Farwell Hall last night. On the platform were J. V. Farwell, Paul Cornell, Mr. Fowler and others. J. V. Farwell made a short speech, after which he introduced J. L. Lock, a traveling man, who said in substance:

I have traveled this country for years, and I consider Sunday one of the bulwarks of the Nation. The custom of keeping Sunday has been kept up for 400 years. If we break it now it will be sowing to the whirlwind, and our children will reap the harvest. I criticise Mr. Ingersoll for saying that the best thing we can say of our Puritan ancestors is that they are all dead, and for saying that Sunday is a pest. We want to protect ourselves from physical debility coming from uninterrupted labor. It is the moneyed class who want the Fair kept open.

I know a man worth $500,000 who makes the excuse that he couldn't afford to let his employés go to the Fair any other day but Sunday. The greed of money is working to keep the Fair open. Railroads, restaurants, and hotels would work their whole force of employés seven days in a week. Keeping the gates open Sundays would cut off the Saturday half holiday from the clerks. This would be necessary to meet the demands of customers who would come to the city to trade week days and go to the Fair Sundays. The railroads in the East are trying to stop Sunday work. Open the Fair and the movement will be put back twenty-five years. If the grounds are kept shut three-fourths of the workingmen will get a Saturday half-holiday. The Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia was closed, and the workingmen got a half-day off.

The Rev. Dr. H. G. Jackson, pastor of the Marshfield avenue M. E. Church, said:

For the dignity of our laws in the eyes of the nations coming here we should close the gates Sundays. On our statute books we have laws guarding the sanctity of the Sabbath. Opening the Fair would be trampling down law in the anarchistic fashion. The nations of the earth have heard that we have Anarchists here. Let us show them that we guard all our laws. I think the motive urging the World's Fair stockholders to keep the gates open is money. If I saw them admitting the workingmen free Sundays I would not mistrust their motives.

TOO LITTLE MADE OF TRADITION.

The Rev. Charles J. Adams Delivers His First Lecture on Church History.

The Rev. Charles J. Adams delivered the first of a series of lectures on church history at Lincoln Hall, No. 68 Adams street, last night. His theme was "Julius Cæsar and Jesus, the Christ; the Empires They Founded and the Conflict Between Them." He said that we knew as much about the personal appearance of the Savior as we do about that of Julius Cæsar, and that the Roman Catholic Church makes too much of tradition, while the Anglo-Catholic Church and all Protestant bodies make too little of it. While declaring that he did not believe that Christ left the impress of his features upon the towel handed him by Veronica, he did believe that there are very ancient, and, in all probability, authentic portraits of the Savior. This, he said, may be considered an unimportant matter, but features indicate character. Men are known by their appearances and by what they do and say.

In drawing a comparison between Christ and Cæsar the speaker said that Cæsar saw the relations of things physically, and Christ saw them spiritually; that the one was governed by selfishness, the other by love. The Roman Empire was founded on force; the church was founded on love. The Roman Empire is a memory, while the church lives, and is more potent today than ever.

BELIEVES THE SYSTEM IS ALL RIGHT.

Principal Toensfeldt Indorses the County Normal School.

Col. Parker of the Cook County Normal School received a letter from J. Toensfeldt, Principal of the Educational Institute of St. Louis, embodying the professor's views of the Normal School, which he recently visited in a professional capacity and as a member of an investigating Turnverein committee. The letter says many flattering things in approving the details of Col. Parker's methods and closes in saying:

Everywhere I saw the endeavor of leading the pupils to observe, never to hesitate inquiring, and always to think. In a place where everything goes pleasantly it appears at first sight as if nobody had much work to do. Yet a closer investigation and a study of your plans have convinced me that your teachers have more mental occupation than is usually expected of the profession. . . . This severe mental strain demands imperatively a counterbalance, and you could have taken no wiser measure than to introduce systematic gymnastic exercises.

"ONE WORLD AT A TIME" HIS SUBJECT.

Judge Charles B. Waite's Lecture Before the Chicago Secular Union.

"One World at a Time" was the subject of Judge Charles B. Waite's lecture before the Chicago Secular Union at its hall, No. 116 Fifth avenue, last night. Mr. Waite commenced by saying that this world and human life are full of mystery. "We see a certain regularity in the course of events," said he, "and can trace them back a few links in the chain of causation. We soon become lost, and in imagination we leap the chasm, plant ourselves upon the ultimate cause, and call it God." He cited facts to disprove that the Bible was a work written by divine inspiration. "I do not believe," said he, "that the world, this vast universe, was created in six days. That light was created before there was any sun, moon, or stars; that the earth was created before the sun, round which it revolves, and that the earth brought forth grass, herbs, and trees without waiting for the sun to come into existence, as stated by the Bible.

"But because mysteries meet us when we go into the origin of creation it does not follow that we should give up reason and become blind victims of superstition. It is difficult to arrive at any common basis in matters of religion. Men should be free to investigate religion, to adopt any or no religion, and government should be kept free from any connection with religion.

"Our government was framed on the principle of individual freedom and individual liberty of conscience. The church is making an effort to procure religious legislation. The Sunday law is nothing but religious legislation. The *Christian Statesman*, a publication advocating for years a religious amendment to the Constitution of the United States and proposing the disfranchisement of all unbelievers, making no distinction between the infidel or Jew, the Mohammedan or the atheist, is a prof that the church is anxious to have such an amendment added."

Concluding, Mr. Waite dwelt at length upon the fact that science, and especially social science, has cleared many mysteries. That with the many sciences which are legitimate subjects for investigation we have all we want to do in this short life, without at the same time endeavoring to solve the mysteries of another world.

SUNDAY SOJOURNERS AT THE BIG HOTELS

Some Travelers Who Began the Week in the World's Fair City.

At the Richelieu—A. J. Castleton, George North, Indianapolis; Edward Mays, San Francisco.

At the Leland—Oliver Byron, Miss Kate Byron, New York; E. C. Bates, Boston.

At the Wellington—A. M. Drake, St. Paul; Mrs. L. C. Pierce, New York; J. O. Tombler, Buffalo.

At the Tremont—M. J. Nieman, Frank Smith, D. W. Kendall, Buffalo; Mr. and Mrs. O. L. Collins, Janesville, Wis.

At the Sherman—A. A. Roberts, New York; Mr. and Mrs. H. Bergman, Topeka; O. H. Donnelly, Woodstock; W. B. Ralston, Texas.

At the Grand Pacific—G. H. Morse, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Jones, Oroville, Cal.; J. G. Crawford, Nashville; J. D. Voce, Minneapolis; E. A. Lindsay, Boston.

At the Palmer—Henry Gibson, Omaha; J. C. Babcock, C. L. Fuller, Boston; J. W. Kinsley, Helena, Mont.; W. A. Wanamaker, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. J. Will Cunningham, Richmond, Ind.

At the Auditorium—Sir Edwin Arnold, London; C. E. Wilson, San Francisco; Charles W. Thompson, Minneapolis; Mr. and Mrs. John Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. George Dunlap, Denver; J. F. Waycott, London.

Will Blaine Run?

It is still a disputed question whether Mr. Blaine will accept the Republican nomination for the Presidency or not, and whether he can be elected if he concludes to run? There is no question, however, but that the Smith Premier Typewriter can be run faster and do better work than any other machine. Examine one before buying at 154 Monroe street.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF THE WEATHER BUREAU, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—A ridge of high pressure extending from Idaho to Newfoundland has remained nearly stationary, a pressure of 30.72 being reported from Northfield and of 30.60 from Helena. The storm has remained nearly stationary in South Arizona, but snow flurries have extended northeast from it to Lake Michigan. A second storm of considerable intensity is developing off the Middle Atlantic coast a northeast wind velocity of fifty-two miles an hour being reported from Hatteras. Rain has fallen in the Gulf region, in the Middle Atlantic States; snow in Missouri, the Middle Mississippi and the Ohio Valleys, and Lake Michigan. The temperature has fallen in the West Gulf States, Kansas, Nebraska, and Colorado. Snow flurries may be expected in the Lower Missouri, Middle Mississippi, and the Ohio Valleys, and the lake regions. Rain in the Middle and West Gulf States and on the Atlantic coast.

For Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Indian Territory, light snow, northeast winds.

For Indiana and Illinois, snow, northeast winds.

For Upper Michigan, generally fair, southwest winds.

For Lower Michigan, snow, southwest winds.

For Wisconsin, snow flurries, variable winds.

For Minnesota, North and South Dakota, generally fair, clearing in southeast; South Dakota, warmer by Monday night, variable winds.

For Montana, generally fair, slightly warmer, variable winds.

For Colorado, snow flurries, slightly cooler, south variable winds.

For Iowa and Nebraska, snow, variable winds.

WEATHER BUREAU, OFFICE LOCAL FORECAST OFFICIAL—Forecast for 24 hours ending 7 p. m., Jan. 12, 1892: For Northern Illinois and Northwestern Indiana, continued cloudy weather with snow. Continued cold and probably fair Tuesday.

For Chicago and vicinity—Continued cloudy weather with snow, northerly winds. Probably fair and continued cold Tuesday.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer	Thermom'tr	Max'm temperature	Direction of wind	State of weather	Precip'tat'n for 12 hours
Abilene, Tex.	30.04	42	46	S. W.	Clear	
Bismarck, N. D	30.52	-10	-2	N. W.	Clear	
Boston, Mass.	30.64	24	28	N	Cl'udy	
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.56	16	20	E	Cl'udy	†
Cairo, Ill	30.30	22	22	N. E.	Cl'udy	†
Charleston, S. C.	30.36	44	52	N. E.	Cl'udy	
Cheyenne, Wyo.	30.38	-8	-2	N. E.	Snow	.22
Chicago	30.50	14	14	N. E.	Snow	.06
Cincinnati, O.	30.40	22	22	N. E.	Cl'udy	†
Cleveland, O.	30.52	18	18	N. E.	Cl'udy	
Davenport, Ia.	30.52	8	12	N. E.	Snow	.04
Denver, Colo.	30.50	0	8	E	Snow	.01
Des Moines, Ia.	30.58	8	10	N	Clear	.12
Detroit, Mich.	30.56	14	16	N. E.	Snow	.02
Dodge City, Kas.	30.30	14	18	N. E.	Snow	.12
Dubuque, Ia.	30.54	6	10	N. E.	Snow	.04
Duluth, Minn.	30.44	-8	0	S. W.	Clear	
Erie, Pa.	30.50	18	20	E	Fair	
Galveston, Tex.	30.00	46	52	N	Rain	.16
Gr'd Haven, Mich.	30.54	12	18	E	Snow	.02
Green Bay, Wis.	30.58	0	2	S. W.	Cl'udy	
Helena, Mont.	30.60	-18	-8	S. W.	Clear	
Huron, S. D.	30.58	-8	2	N. W.	Clear	
Indianapolis, Ind.						
Jacksonville, Fla.	30.26	52	54	N	Cl'udy	
Kansas City, Mo.	30.36	14	20	N. E.	Snow	.12
Keokuk, Ia.	30.44	12	12	N	Snow	.04
Knoxville, Tenn.	30.30	38	42	Calm.	Rain	†
La Crosse, Wis.	30.58	4	4	Calm.	Cl'udy	.02
Louisville, Ky.	30.36	24	26	N. E.	Snow	†
Manistee, Mich.	30.56	10	12	S. E.	Snow	.01
Marquette, Mich.	30.50	0	6	W	Clear	
Memphis, Tenn.	30.26	28	30	N	Cl'udy	
Miles City	30.54	0	4	S	Clear	
Milwaukee, Wis.	30.56	6	8	N. W.	Fair	.01
Minnedosa	30.38	-26	-16	N. W.	Clear	
Montreal	30.68	12	18	W	Clear	
Montrose	29.96	24	36	S. E.	Fair	
Moorhead	30.56	-10	-4	W	Clear	
New Orleans, La.	30.04	52	54	E	Cl'udy	
New York City	30.54	26	28	N. W.	Cl'udy	.01
Norfolk, Va.						
Omaha, Neb.	30.48	6	10	N. E.	Snow	.04
Oswego, N. Y.	30.64	12	20	S	Cl'udy	
Pensacola, Fla.						
Philadelphia, Pa.						
Port Huron, Mich.	30.58	14	16	E	Cl'udy	
Rapid City, S. D.	30.56	-10	6	S. E.	Cl'udy	
St. Louis, Mo.	30.36	16	18	N. E.	Snow	.01
St. Paul, Minn.	30.60	0	2	W	Fair	
Salt Lake City, Ut.	30.22	20	34	N	Fair	†
Sioux City, Ia.	30.58	4	8	N. E.	Snow	.14
Springfield, Ill.	30.40	14	14	N. E.	Cl'udy	.10
Springfield, Mo.	30.24	22	24	E	Cl'udy	.01
Toledo, O.	30.52	18	20	E	Snow	†
Vicksburg, Miss.						
Portland, Ore.						
San Francisco, Cal.						

†Inappreciable.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

New York—Arrived, Moorish Prince, from Rio Janeiro; Michigan, from London; Italia and Hekla, from Stettin.

Queenstown—Arrived, Aurania, from New York.

Havre—Arrived, Champagne, from New York.

London—Sighted, Georgian, from Boston; Wisconsin, from New York.

San Francisco—Arrived, British ship Arcalla, from Liverpool; British bark Archdale, from Liverpool; British ship Bowdon, from Cardiff.

DEATHS.

Death notices, five lines or less, one insertion free.

CAGNEY—Jan. 10, 1892, Katie Cagney, at her mother's residence, 242 South Clinton-st. Notice of funeral hereafter.

FOX—Teresa Fox, Jan. 10, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. J. Allen, 4225 Park-av. Funeral from above residence Tuesday at 10 a.m. to St. Columbkill's Church, thence by cars to Calvary, via C. and N. W.

FOLZ—Jan. 10 at 9:30 p. m., Emma, daughter of Conrad Folz, deceased, aged 20 years and 4 months. Funeral Tuesday at 2 o'clock from 193 Lincoln-av. to St. Nicholas' Church, thence to St. Boniface Cemetery by carriages.

HAYES—Fred N. Hayes, at St. Paul Jan. 9 of pyemia, aged 34 years. Funeral at Elgin, Ill., Tuesday, Jan. 12, at 1 p. m., from residence of Frank D. Hayes, 137 Douglas-av.

HORAN—Jan. 10, Owen, beloved husband of Mary Horan, father of Peter, Frank, John, Mrs. Charles Monear, and the late Ella Horan, aged 77 years. Funeral from his late residence, No. 670 Center-av., Tuesday, Jan. 12, at 7:30 o'clock to Sacred Heart Church, where high mass will be celebrated; thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

HORNER—At his home, 245 Warren-av., Emil Horner, beloved husband of Rosa and father of Minnie and Blanche Horner and Mrs. L. D. Koretz. Funeral notices hereafter.

JACKSON—At No. 635 Chestnut-st., Englewood, Sunday, Jan. 10, 1892, William, aged 76 years. Funeral from Covenant Baptist Church, Tuesday, at 9 a. m. Burial at Homer, Ill.

KIBLER—Jacob J. Kibler, beloved husband of Jennie Kibler, nee Young, Sunday, Jan. 10, aged 36 years 2 months and 26 days. Funeral Wednesday, Jan. 13, at 2 o'clock, from late residence, 2963 State-st., by carriages to Graceland.

JENKS—At North Evanston Jan. 10, Charles Burton Jenks, aged 17 years. Funeral services at the residence Monday at 3 p. m. Interment at Marseilles, Ill.

KERIN—Jan. 10, 1892, Julia, beloved wife of Cornelius Kerin, aged 25 years. Funeral from late residence, 383 S. Center-av., Tuesday, at 9:30 a. m. by C. M. and St. P. R. R. to Calvary.

KELLY—Jan. 10, of heart disease, James Kelly, beloved husband of Rose Kelly, nee Faulkner, aged 63 years; formerly of 19th-st. and Archer-av. Funeral from late residence, 4045 Dearborn-st., Tuesday, Jan. 12, at 9 a. m., to St. Elizabeth's Church, thence to Union depot and by cars to Calvary.

LISCH—Jan. 10, 1892, William A. Lisch, at Alexian Brothers' Hospital. Notice of funeral hereafter.

MEDILL—At Paris, Jan. 10, of congestion of the lungs, Josephine Florence, youngest daughter of Joseph and Katharine Medill.

O'GARA—Jan. 10, Theresa Josephine, beloved daughter of James and Dorothy O'Gara, at their residence, 422 Marshfield-av. Funeral Tuesday at 9:30 o'clock at St. Jarlath's Church, thence via C., M. and St. P. Ry. to Calvary.

THOMPSON—Jan. 9, 1892, Clarence E. Thompson, only child of George and Maggie Thompson, aged 8 months and 20 days. Funeral from parents' residence, 1001 W. Van Buren-st., Monday, Jan. 11, by cars to Rosehill. Minneapolis and St. Paul papers please copy.

WALTON—Jan. 10, 1892, Frances E., beloved wife of Stephen J. Walton, aged 56 years. Funeral from her late residence, 2865 Commercial-st., Ravenswood, at 2 p. m. Tuesday, by carriages to Rosehill Cemetery.

YODER—Jan. 10, 1892, Willie, aged 8 years and 4 months, beloved son of Mrs. Jean Yoder. Funeral from late residence, No. 2941 Indiana-av. Burial at Oakwoods Cemetery. Burlington papers please copy.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE STENOGRAPHERS' CLUB (WEST Side) holds its annual meeting and election of officers for 1892 Tuesday evening, Jan. 12, at 8 o'clock, in Room 36 Haymarket Theater Building. A full attendance is desired.

THE COLUMBIA.
AL. HAYMAN and WILL J. DAVIS ... Proprietors
LAST 6 NIGHTS. Only Matinee Saturday.
MISS AGNES HUNTINGTON
AND HER OPERA COMPANY.
Planquette's Greatest Triumph,
PAUL JONES.
Next Sunday—Henry E. Dixey in "The Solicitor."

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Free Lecture, Illustrated with 6 Phonographs, by
DR. RICH'D S. ROSENTHAL OF BOSTON,
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550,000 COPIES SOLD.
The Athenæum Hall, 26 Van Buren-st., Tuesday Jan. 12, at 8 p. m. Spanish, French, German, and Italian actually mastered in 10 weeks with the aid of
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A FREE COURSE OF LESSONS will be given by Dr. Rosenthal personally to all new subscribers of his system. Books must be purchased from him personally.
The opportunity of a lifetime. Admission free.

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TODAY at half after 3 o'clock.
MRS. AGNES THOMSON ... Soprano
MR. J. F. THOMSON ... Baritone
Admission Tickets may be purchased at the door, $1.

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Next Friday Afternoon,
Next Saturday Evening,
CHICAGO ORCHESTRA
Under the direction of
Theodore Thomas
Assisted by the Distinguished Soprano, Mlle.
CLEMENTINA DEVERE.
Branch Box Office in the Inter Ocean Building.

NEW WINDSOR THEATER—E. R. Leavitt
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PRONOUNCED HIT. HOUSES PACKED.
FREDERICK PAULDING IN
THE STRUGGLE OF LIFE.
Introducing CHARLES MITCHELL and FRANK P. SLAVIN.
Sunday Matinee, Jan. 17—Kate Claxton and Charles A. Stevenson in "The Two Orphans."

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Two Weeks Only—Engagement of the Distinguished Actor, Mr.
RICHARD MANSFIELD.
Tonight, Tuesday, Wed. Matinee, and Wed. Evening,
"BEAU BRUMMELL."
Friday, Sat. Matinee, and Sat. Evening, "NERO." First time in Chicago.
Next Week—"Don Juan," "A Parisian Romance," "Prince Karl," "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde."
Seats and Boxes now on sale for the two weeks.

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Absolutely LAST CHANCE TO SEE
The Eminent Comedian,
Sol Smith Russell,
In Edw. E. Kidder's
PEACEFUL VALLEY.
Last Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
Sunday, Jan. 17—Patti Rosa in "Dolly Varden."

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JOSEPH JEFFERSON
TONIGHT, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday Nights, and Saturday Matinee,
COMEDY COMPANY.
THE RIVALS
Friday and Saturday Nights only times of the
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Monday, Jan. 18—Marie Wainwright in AMY ROBSART.

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Engagement of the Popular Actor,
OLIVER BYRON,
In his Great Comedy Success,
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DAVID HENDERSON, Manager.
TONIGHT. MATS. WEDNESDAY AND SAT.
Last Week of the Comedian,
STUART ROBSON | THE HENRIETTA
Next Sunday—DE WOLF HOPPER OPERA CO. in "WANG."

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Between State and Dearborn.
SAM. T. JACK ... Lessee and Manager
3D AND LAST WEEK OF
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2 Performances Every Day 2. In the swim to stay; if you're seeking fun we show you the way.
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A Wonderful Exhibition of Historic Relics.
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Cor. Clark and Kinzie-sts.
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EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK.
Matinees Sunday, Thursday, and Saturday.
The Laughing Cyclone,
"U and I."
Next Sunday Mat.—PAT ROONEY.

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Monday, Tues., and Wed. ev'gs, DOWLING AND HASSON in the RED SPIDER. Thurs. ev'g and balance of the week, NOBODY'S CLAIM.
Next week, "A HOLE IN THE GROUND."

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J. W. KELLY
Every afternoon and night, the funny farce-comedy
A SON OF A GUN.
10c ... ADMISSION ... 10c

PEOPLE'S—State-st., near Harrison.
JO BAYLIES ... Proprietor and Manager
THIS EVENING AT 8.
A Palpable Hit. The exquisite comedy-drama,
"JIM the WESTERNER"
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2.
Sunday Mat., Jan. 17, the celebrated French Folly Co.

CASINO (EDEN MUSEE),
Daily, Matinee and Evening,
HAVERLY'S MINSTRELS.
An Unequaled Co.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.
Wednesday, Jan. 13, 8 o'clock—Grand Concert by the TOMASO MANDOLIN ORCHESTRA and a host of well-known artists. Tickets on sale at box office.

The Tribune.

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

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SOCIETY MEETINGS.

CHICAGO COMMANDERY NO. 19, K. T.—Will give their second of a series of receptions in their asylum, corner of Halsted and Randolph-sts., Monday evening, Jan. 11. Grand march at 8:30. Banquet at 10:30. S. M. FARRAR, Em. Com. NATHAN WILDER, Recorder.

MONDAY, JANUARY 11, 1892.

THE Brooklyn *Union* notes it as not improbable that the culture of the sugar beet will be undertaken on a large scale on Long Island. Some extensive tracts there are uncultivated, and it is suggested they can be improved for this purpose with advantage. It is stated that California factories have turned out 8,000,000 pounds of beet sugar during the season now about closed, and that the acreage devoted to the crop in that State will be much increased this year. Little has been heard about undertaking the raising of beets in the neighborhood of Chicago for the sugarmakers, though the reports of the government experts indicate that this city is on the middle line of the belt which is best suited climatically for sugar-beet culture in the United States.

THE Massachusetts Prohibitionists are in a state of mind. They have found that their State Central committee was furnished money by Democratic leaders during the last campaign and that the Rev. Sam Small's stumping tour through the State was paid for by them. The Boston Prohibition City committee has risen in its wrath and called upon the officers of the State committee to tell who furnished the funds, but they won't do it. Commenting upon this state of things, the New York *Mail and Express* says:

> It is no secret that the Democratic managers in this State have for years supplied funds to the Prohibition State leaders. Gov. Hill has been in close and confidential relations with the Prohibition managers for five years past. They have faithfully done his bidding and have been paid for doing it!

The most singular thing in this business is that the rank and file have been ignorant that the dry leaders have been working for office and revenue only, and that the dry party has simply been a tender to the Democratic party. But as they have been doing the dirty work of the latter, is not the laborer worthy of his hire?

THE Council Bluffs *Nonpareil* takes issue with THE TRIBUNE because of the statement that if the silver notes were to be called in and the holders of them forced to take the bulky coin they would straightway deposit a large part of the silver in bank and let it lie there dead and out of circulation, because silver dollars are too heavy and clumsy to be carried in the pocket. It says THE TRIBUNE takes no account of the hand the banks would play in the matter, as "it is certain they would not pay five per cent on time deposits of coin and let the money lie idle in their vaults." Apparently the Council Bluffs paper takes it for granted that all banks pay interest on money deposited with them, and that all would do so on silver placed in their keeping because the owners did not want the trouble of handling it or the risk of keeping it. Under the circumstances alluded to the banks would not be willing to pay interest on the surplus silver left with them. THE TRIBUNE was not in error in saying that "silver cannot be made to circulate in large quantities in this labor-saving country, which has hit on the device of representing the unwieldy metal by portable paper."

THE senior Democratic organ of this city announced recently that the tariff policy of its party was today what it was in 1884—a tariff for revenue with incidental protection. The truth of this statement is disputed, however, by papers whose devotion to Democracy is unquestioned, and which are printed in States which give Democratic majorities and can be relied on to choose Democratic Presidential Electors. One of them—the Memphis *Commercial*—says:

> The Chicago *Times* is doing the Democratic party a great deal of harm that may result in preventing a success this year in the Northwest at all akin to that which was achieved by it there in November of 1890, or, indeed, anything like it. It is advocating the most pernicious and devil-conceived of all the forms of protection instead of tariff reform. In one of its recent editions it stated that "the Democracy stands for a tariff the object of which shall be revenue, but the incident of which, so long as the schedules embrace articles of domestic manufacture, must be a certain measure of protection." The Democratic party does not stand for any such hermaphrodite doctrine. It stands for a tariff for revenue only, and takes no thought of protection, incidental or otherwise. This is the only policy as to the tariff that is permissible by anything like a strict construction of the Federal Constitution.

If this stanch Democratic paper is to be trusted the senior Democratic organ is a protection wolf wrapped up in the fleece of a Democratic sheep. These contradictory statements are painful to those who would like to know what the creed of the Democratic party is on the tariff. Cannot these jarring editors hold a convention and agree on a declaration of principles? At present there is one platform for Illinois, another for Tennessee, another for New York, and still others in other States. Why not harmonize them?

THE Pittsburg *Dispatch* insists in company with THE TRIBUNE that if smoke cannot be entirely prevented at least nine-tenths of the smoke now emitted in the use of bituminous coal can be dispensed with. It makes this statement with direct reference to Pittsburg, which city is threatened with the smoke nuisance in greater vigor than ever, after a respite of a few years during which the natural gas supply was being utilized. The artificial darkness of two days last week in that city is described as demonstrating a waste that is little short of criminal, while it was very damaging to goods, clothing, buildings, lungs, eyes, and spirits.

But the *Dispatch* does not agree with the suggestion by Mr. Carnegie that the evil cannot be cured by anything less radical than the compulsory use of coke or fuel gas. It admits such a drastic measure would be a great reform, but does not concede its necessity. It says the reform is burdened and delayed by the presence of so-called smoke consumers that are worse than useless, by carelessness in the use of devices that are efficient if properly managed, and by the stupidity of stokers who will save themselves labor by heaping coal into the furnaces rather than use the devices to secure perfect combustion. These things are pointed to as proving that all efforts at preventing smoke must end in failure, when the truth is they only illustrate the obstacles placed in the way by conservatism, ignorance, and stupidity. In this position it is correct. It has been demonstrated in this city and elsewhere that the emission of smoke can be reduced to a bearable minimum in actual practice, and that the people who persist in inflicting dirt and darkness upon the community through the medium of smoky chimneys do so at a loss to themselves which could be avoided by proper care. The spreading of a knowledge of this fact among the people who pay for the fuel consumed and wasted is a most important step towards the accomplishment of the desired reform, and a judicious appeal to the police courts must be resorted to for the rest.

WHO WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE EXPLOSION?

On the 1st of November the City Boiler Inspector made an examination of the boilers in Springer's building on Canal street. As a result he sent the following notice to the head of the establishment:

> Nos. 1, 2, 4, 7 are O. K. No. 3 has a bad nipple in the feed-pipe. No. 5 has a bad bulge in bottom of the back sheet and must be patched. No. 6 has a seam on the west side of head to be calked, also flues on the front head to be repaired. No. 8 has bad bulge on bottom of back sheet and should be taken out.
>
> The eleven boilers, 60x16, want pop valves, and all seventeen boilers want safety plugs. Please attend to this as soon as possible, and when done notify me and I will issue certificate.

On the 8th of January boiler No. 5 burst—was literally torn asunder—and five men were killed outright, or received such severe injuries that they died in a short time. It appears from the statement of the Boiler Inspector to a TRIBUNE reporter that his recommendations had not been attended to and that he had not issued the certificate authorizing the use of these boilers. Nevertheless they were used, in defiance of law, and one of them which was specially noted as in bad condition exploded more than two months after the date of his examination with disastrous consequences.

This is a subject deserving the careful investigation of the Coroner. If he finds it to be the case that boiler No. 5 was used after its dangerous condition had been pointed out he should proceed to ascertain why it was allowed to be used in violation of law. He should find out also why the Boiler Inspector, when weeks and months passed by without his recommendations being complied with and his certificate called for, did not make inquiries into the cause of the delay. The ordinance provides a penalty for operating boilers without a permit. The Inspector should explain to the Coroner and to the Mayor why he did not make complaint and have the ordinance enforced.

There will probably be a conflict of evidence on some points. The Inspector says he sent a copy of his report to Mr. Springer, and as the matter was not attended to he called on his Superintendent and saw him personally. Mr. Springer says that if the boilers were condemned it was without his knowledge; that he believed them to be safe, and that he told the Inspector, whom he believed to be the owner of a boiler-shop as well as a city officer, to see that they were put in perfect condition. But it is certain that on the 1st of November the Inspector found that boiler No. 5 "had a bad bulge in bottom of back sheet and must be patched." Friday that boiler exploded, unrepaired. Who was to blame for its use while in that dangerous condition?

It will be seen that the Inspector held on to the Springer certificates for over two months. It is understood that he has several hundred "withheld" certificates. They have not been given out because the necessary repairs have not been made. The question arises, How many of those defective boilers are in use today? How many men are operating unsafe boilers without certificates and in defiance of law? This is something which the Inspector's superior officers should examine into at once, and where they find boilers running without certificates the proprietors should not only be fined, but they should be made to shut down until they have made the necessary alterations.

It is not a cheerful reflection that there are in the city 500 boilers any one of which may blow up at any moment, owing to some easily remedied defect, and kill and maim an indefinite number of people. Owners often postpone the making of repairs as long as they can, sometimes because it is inconvenient to stop work for that purpose, and sometimes because they begrudge the money. Delays on their part, however, are fraught with too much danger to human life to be tolerated longer. There should be an immediate investigation of these "withheld" certificates. Will the Mayor or the Council see that it is attended to?

CHANGING THE DRAINAGE CHANNEL ROUTE.

The report of the Engineering committee to the Drainage Board, printed in yesterday's TRIBUNE, will probably be adopted by the latter at its meeting tomorrow, as Mr. Cooley appears to have a majority of the members under his control.

The report recommends, as a matter of course, the abandonment of the route previously selected. Messrs. Wenter and Russell, who voted for its adoption last year, will repudiate their former action. It is recommended further that work be begun first on the section between the Sag and Lockport, the channel to be made with a water depth of eighteen feet and a capacity of 600,000 cubic feet per minute. It is said that "it should be possible" to begin work by June. Mr. Wenter stated the other day that "it would be possible." Mr. Cooley was not quite as positive when he wrote the report as he was when he wrote Mr. Wenter's speech. A year hence he will be explaining why it was not possible to begin in June.

While insisting on a 600,000 foot channel, and while claiming untruthfully that that amount of water will be necessary for sewage dilution, the report fails to state how that much water is to be obtained. It says that the South Branch may be made available for a volume of 300,000 cubic feet, but it does not state how the remainder is to be obtained. All that is said is that it will cost so much to make the water-carrying capacity of the South Branch greater than the figure given above "as to make a channel in some other locality a measure of economy." Where that other channel is to be, its cost and capacity, and the number of railroads it will cross are not given. The taxpayers, however, would like to know where this 600,000 cubic feet of water is to be had before they build a double-capacity channel.

According to the report the cost of the work between Chicago and Lockport should not exceed $18,000,000, "much depending on the matter of damages" at this end of the route. Below Lockport, it is said, that "a million may be sufficient for present consideration." That leaves the door open for an expenditure of many millions. Mr. Cooley hopes to "develop a water-power" there—cost not stated—and suggests that the plans for this part of the work "may be matured in harmony with Federal coöperation." There will be no coöperation except for a seven-foot channel. It is stated further that the expenditure of a million "will greatly better" the Chicago River, but it is not claimed that that amount will give it a capacity of 300,000 cubic feet per minute.

Here, then, is a proposed expenditure of twenty millions, with the cost of the work from Lockport to Joliet and on the South Branch left indefinite, and yet not half of the 600,000 cubic feet which Mr. Cooley says is necessary is provided for. How many millions will it take to supply the lacking volume of water? Mr. Cooley prefers to postpone the consideration of that question. He leaves to the future the solution of conundrums which are too much for him.

There are also other contemplated expenditures, the cost of which is not given. The report says that "the channel must be adequate, in conjunction with other works, to remove snow or rain water in floods and thus prevent contamination of the lake at such times." What are "these other works" and what will they cost? Does this mean the Skokie cutoff and the diversion of the waters of the Desplaines?

The definite statements of the report are generally incorrect. The indefinite ones are filled with intimations of great expenditures and huge engineering blunders. While the report will probably be adopted the minority members should not fail to point out fully its mistakes, its falsehoods, and its extravagances.

REAL OBJECT OF THE STUMPTAILERS.

Senator Morrill said in his able speech in opposition to the Stewart free coinage bill:

> There is no magic in any law of Congress which can make the world accept an ounce of silver as worth any more in coin than in bullion.

That is perfectly true, and he might have said also that no law which Congress can pass—the rest of the world standing aloof—can make an ounce of silver worth $1.29, while the cost of its production is only three-quarters of that sum. He might have said also that of those who are clamoring for free coinage only a few believe in the magical potency of acts of Congress, and that the overwhelming majority would cease asking for free coinage if it had the effect of raising the value of silver.

There are some men who believe in the omnipotence of congresses and parliaments, and who think that the fiat of a legislature can reverse the laws of nature. They are the honest cranks of the free coinage and shinplaster agitation. Their number is small, however, and their capacity for mischief when unaided is not great. But they are reinforced by the grand army of debtors who wish to cheat their creditors out of all they can, but who desire to do it in accordance with the forms of law.

There are many men in this world who have all the qualities of a criminal except courage. Nothing keeps them from cheating, robbing, and stealing but their fear of the penalties of the law. Therefore instead of knocking a man down and taking away his money, they follow the safer course of borrowing it with a promise of repayment and then working to get a law passed which will enable them to cancel the obligation by the payment of as little of the debt as possible. The men who have borrowed their neighbors' property and do not want to surrender it constitute the rank and file of the free coinage party.

The cranks want silver raised in value, and believe Congress can do it. The would-be swindlers who are acting with them do not want the price of silver raised, and they do not believe Congress can make it worth more than it is. If they did believe it they would repudiate free coinage and the word "silver" would not be spoken by one of them. They are sensible knaves. They know free coinage would mean a stumptail silver currency, and the opportunity to cheat their creditors legally out of a quarter of their dues. If by the magical potency of some act of Congress all men could be made honest this clamor for free coinage would come to a sudden end. Nothing would be heard except here and there the faint voice of some sincere crank crying the virtues of his panacea.

It is of little use to argue with cranks inside or outside of an asylum. The most effectual work done in the way of fighting the free coinage swindle is by pointing out continually that the mass of its advocates are men who are asking the General Government to do for them what they are too great cowards to do for themselves—to rob others of their property for their benefit. The great fact to be hammered into the minds of the people is that free coinage of silver is a limited repudiation of debts.

THE SILVER CONFERENCE.

The Democratic proposition for an international money conference, to be held in this city during the progress of the World's Fair, seems to have been resolved on as an emergency measure. The leaders of the party find they have committed themselves to free silver more strongly than is warranted by the changed sentiment of the people, and fear the consequences of the position. One of them is quoted as saying that hardly one of the fourteen Democrats from New England who now occupy seats in the House will be a member of the next Congress if a free silver bill passes this session. The Democrats in New England will leave the party and vote for the Republican candidate "as quick as thought" if this House passes a free silver bill, and with such a bill all hope of keeping New England in the Democratic column will be lost. Another says this is true, and it would also mean the defeat of many Democrats in New York and other Northern States; "and you will have a force bill here that will put the South back twenty years, if it does not cause a revolution." A third says if President Harrison is given an opportunity to veto a free silver bill "he will make the veto message a stump speech against the evils of inflation," and it will make him the next President of the United States.

So these gentlemen think with Sir John Falstaff that discretion is the better part of valor, and will be best shown by not allowing free silver to be brought to vote this winter. They think they can win at the next election if they keep the tariff issue to the front, but not if silver is also made an issue. Hence it is no regard for the welfare of the people which causes them to resolve on a change of tactics, but a desire for the preservation of their own party in power, and they are not entitled to any credit for the motive, which is purely a selfish one. But it is also an exceedingly selfish position to refuse to recognize the wisdom of a measure because proposed by an objectionable man or party, or with an object that cannot be commended. The motto of the patriot should be "Measures; not men."

In reality, however, these Democratic leaders are only falling into line with suggestions long since made by the present Republican administration. Not only has President Harrison recommended the making of overtures for a bimetallic conference, but the Secretary of the Treasury has taken the pains to ascertain the feeling of prominent Europeans in regard to it, and has received most encouraging assurances on the subject. Therefore the Democrats have no right to pose before the people as having suggested such a conference, the only original feature they contribute being the idea that it would be most fitting to hold the conference in this city next year. The idea is a good one. They should have the credit of it, and in addition thereto are equally deserving for their change of front as were those Democrats who rallied to the defense of the Union thirty years ago. It was not then deemed necessary to scrutinize motives too closely, nor is it required now.

The action indicated is really entitled to compare with that at the outbreak of the war, though not on terms of equality. The situation is a grave one, though not so threatening as then. The well-being of the people is menaced by a set of financial cranks whose specious pleadings have drawn out a large following, and whose success would plunge the country into a slough of dishonesty and dishonor in which the most worthy classes of the community would be the greatest sufferers, and a few rogues prosper at the expense of all the rest. The honest men of both parties can well afford to unite for the avoidance of such a calamity, and it is their duty to do so. Especially should they be pleased to act together for good where the means to be employed are so easy and direct as in the present instance, and where it is vastly more honorable to be second than to lead in a movement against the measure.

ALLIANCE ORATORY.

The reëlected President of the Minnesota Farmers' Alliance is full of wrath. His annual address was devoted to a severe denunciation of "the grandfather of all the newspaper demons of this Northwest," the dollar, and certain men who have contributed towards the relief of starving Russians. It resounded with such expressions as a red hot fiend from hell, the common enemy of man, the Beelzebub, damnable representative of evil, extortions of usurers, the long arm and talon fingers of the plutocracy, the devil in its heart, stole a thousand times as much from the farmers of the Northwest, etc. These words and phrases stuck out like plums in a pudding intended to give a relish for the otherwise tasteless mass, and marked the originality of the composition. There is no need to dispute the question of authorship for these as between Bacon and Shakspeare. Of every one of them it may be said for the Sage of Ninmger, "That's his own."

It might be thought from a reading of this remarkable production that the speaker cherishes the idea there is no one honest but himself, and that only for the sake of enlisting sympathy did he concede to his audience the possession of a little common sense. According to him the great American Nation, if not the whole world besides, must be made up exclusively of either knaves or fools, or both. He is quoted as saying: "Honesty is a great force, if you give it a fair chance; but villainy has throttled it so long that the distinction between right and wrong, between truth and falsehood, between heaven and hell, has almost disappeared." This was preliminary to the comforting assurance that if they would save themselves and save the nation they have a terrible battle on their hands, and must begin by purifying their own ranks.

The whole of this ranting effusion is strongly suggestive of the old lady who did not believe anybody except herself and her minister would be saved, and sometimes she had her doubts in regard to *him*. Every one in the country is terribly in the wrong except the orator and those who voted for his reëlection, and so many of them are unfit to undertake the work of reform that it will be absolutely necessary to eliminate from them a chosen few as Gideon did, they alone being worthy to be employed as instruments by which the nation shall be saved. There is no honesty except in the breasts of the leader and the select band prepared to fight under his banner. All other men, all other classes, are engaged in the effort to throttle those incarnations of honesty and must be beaten at all hazards or the Nation cannot continue to live. Only a very small number of those who compose the Nation are worthy to live any way, but they will be graciously permitted to drag out a miserable existence in order to swell the concourse of those who in the promised millennium will shout, "Hail to the chief."

There was a time in the history of the Roman people when it was dangerous for an orator to denounce them en masse. It was permitted to assail and vituperate individual citizens and demand their banishment or death as enemies of the State. But the State itself was held to be sacred from attack from within, and anybody who broke that rule did so at his own peril. No such limitation exists here, so long as the blatherskite orator does not counsel the use of dynamite to blow to smithereens all who will not tail in with his procession. Perhaps it is better so. Undoubtedly it is better for the fellows who do the denouncing, if not for the rest of the community. Still it is a great pity that a man can be listened to approvingly when in effect he tells his hearers that they are the only honest folks in existence and that so many scalawags are to be found in their own ranks that they must be weeded out before the rest can be trusted to carry the banner of alleged reform through the land. What are we coming to?

DOES FARMING PAY?

A firm in Jamestown, N. D., has collected from the farmers of that section a mass of interesting information in answer to the general question, "Does farming pay?" The answers all give an affirmative response and most of them stated facts indicating highly prosperous conditions. An exchange selects from about a hundred farms five as fair samples of the rest. They had a total of 890 acres and produced 29,387 bushels of wheat, or at the rate of thirty-three bushels to the acre, the highest yield being fifty and the lowest twenty-seven. The crop was worth from $15 to $35 per acre, raised on land worth $5 to $15, and at a cost of $4 to $7 per acre, much of the latter item being returned to the farmer himself in the shape of wages for his own labor, team, and machinery. The value of the land, added to the cost of raising the crop and disposing of it, was several dollars per acre less than the returns for the single year, and in a large number of the other cases reported the net profit on the crop of 1891 more than paid for the farm.

Some of the reports show much larger profits than the average above given or than either of the farms on which that average is deduced. One tract of 160 acres bought in the fall of 1889 for $900 has returned in two crops a net profit of $1,182.50 above the cost of the land. Another 160 acres paid last year alone $1,725 net profit over cost of production and land, or nearly three times the original cost of the farm. A third had $2,500 left after paying $2,560 for 320 acres, and harvesting from it two crops. Another operated 245 acres at a total cash outlay of $811.75 for labor, time, and thrashing, sold the product for $3,951.50, and has 40 tons of hay and 180 bushels of potatoes left over. A fifth netted last year a profit of two and a half times the cost of his farm purchased in 1890. A sixth, near Cooperstown, raised 50,000 bushels of barley on 1,000 acres, costing $3,600 in 1889, and has a net profit of $18,000.

Of course it should be remembered that last year was an exceptional one, probably not to be paralleled in the next two or three decades in the double respect of bountiful crops which sell at high prices because of unusual scarcity in Europe. But the profits noted compare well with the exceptional prosperity sometimes witnessed in trade and manufacture, and confined to two or three individuals or firms, while these are general over a broad tract of country. Furthermore, it may be noted that while the farmers of North Dakota have had occasional crop failures from drought, haying had three bad crop seasons in eleven years, their average is a paying one, and the yield would be good every year if the requisite amount were supplied by artificial irrigation. To furnish that would require no greater an outlay as percentage on the season's product than has to be expended by many a manufacturer, in addition to the cost of his original plant, if he would retain and extend his business. And the outlay on the farm may be depended on to bring returns far more certainly than extra expenditures made by the manufacturer or merchant.

The farmers in the Jim River Valley, who have thus got money ahead after paying for their land and improvements thereon, should be the last in the world to want their hard-earned dollars depreciated in buying power one-quarter by the passage of a law for the free coinage of silver. They have an abiding interest in seeing the value of their money preserved, so that, in the language of President Harrison, every dollar will be as good as any other dollar, that including gold as well as silver. The free coinage of the latter metal would drive out the gold, or put it to a high premium, so that the silver dollar would be left as the standard, and its purchasing power measured by the value of the bullion contained in it. Then each of the dollars saved by these Dakota farmers would only buy three-quarters as much as they will now. The farmers would make a grand mistake if this result came about through their voting for free coinage.

HO! FOR COPPER DOLLARS.

The average price of copper per pound in the New York market for 1872 was 33 cents. It declined to 16½ cents for 1878, rose to 20½ cents for 1880, broke to 11 cents for 1886, advanced to 13¾ cents for 1889, and was about 13 cents for last year. It is now not far from 40 per cent of the average price for 1872, the decline having been accompanied by a vast increase in production and consumption. It can be produced for less than formerly, and people are willing to use more of it when they can get it cheaply. The difference may be understood from the fact that the exports of copper from the United States in 1872 were only 287,735 pounds, while for 1888 they amounted to nearly 11,900,000 pounds.

The selling value of the copper produced in the United States last year was about $38,000,000. That of the silver was less than $58,000,000. If the silver could have been sold at the price ruling in 1872 it would have realized $75,000,000. If the copper could have been sold at the average price of 1872 it would have netted $96,500,000 in New York. Here is a point for the copper producers. Their metal is used for the manufacture of money, and why should they not be helped by the Government of the United States to sell their product for the prices of twenty years ago? They have just as much right to such assistance as have the silver men, and to accord it would do far less harm than to give the demanded aid to the silver miners, because it would not seriously disturb the price relations of other articles. It would not cause any panic except among a few folks who might have been foolish enough to sell short on copper. It would not rob the thrifty workers who deposit their spare cash in the savings banks of a quarter of their little capital. It would encourage the mining of copper on a large scale and give employment to a great many more workers and carriers than are required to handle an equal value of silver. Seven avoirdupois pounds of copper are now worth nearly one troy ounce of silver, and if both were elevated as proposed the ratio would be not far from four pounds to one ounce. Anybody can see that the transportation interests of the country would derive a great deal more benefit from handling the copper than the silver, and the advantage to the producers would at least be as great, while the rest of the community would suffer far less if copper alone were reinstated at the price of twenty years ago than if the same service were performed for those who have silver to sell.

Futhermore, the coinage of one-cent pieces in 1864 amounted to $529,737, against a total of $609,917 for all kinds of silver coins; and for several years about that time the copper and silver coinages of the United States were nearly equal in nominal amount. If the silver men are allowed to go back a quarter of a century or more and argue for the restoration of something like the ancient conditions the copper men ought to be accorded the same right. The latter could justly claim that if they were only allowed to put the whole of their product into coin the value per pound would be enormously increased, the miners of copper would be vastly benefited, and every owner of a copper kettle would have the value of his possessions increased by the change. Then they could point to the large record of copper exports to show how much money would be brought into the country as a consequence of the proposed legislation in favor of their product.

Some one may object to this statement of the case that the foreigners would not be willing to pay the higher prices for copper, as they could obtain supplies elsewhere on cheaper terms. But that is all wrong—if the silver men are in the right. Have they not demonstrated beyond the shadow of a doubt that the United States can put silver up to the old par and keep it there by a simple act of legislation? And could not the same thing be done with copper? Is the power of this great Nation to be acknowledged as supreme for silver but not for copper? Perish the thought.

If the silver men want to take on an appearance of consistency they must form an alliance with the copper miners and offer them a share of the advantages proposed to be derived from the operation of a law declaring that certain articles are worth far more than the prices at which the producers are now willing to sell them in the open market. They say there is not enough money in the world, and intimate a suspicion that even the free coinage of silver will not supply as much money as is wanted for the payment of debts by a lot of fellows who would be honest if allowed to become so on sufficiently easy terms. Therefore let them take in copper and thus gain a powerful ally in the cause for which they are fighting. The copper dollars would have the advantage of not being easily stolen in large numbers. They would form a kind of money that could be depended on to stay in the country after all the gold had been exported and the silver had followed suit; and the copper dollars would always be worth something, which is more than can be confidently predicted for the kind of "money" which Peffer and his fellows are shrieking for in their mad ambition to carry out the behests of the men who adopted the Subtreasury plank of the Ocala platform.

PERHAPS a little bicarbonate of soda might settle the stomach of the Blaine boom.—*St. Louis Republic.*

And now we know what Majah Jones takes internally the next morning.

CITIZENS of the old Town of Lake are congratulating themselves on the location of an office in that vicinity for the issuing of burial permits. It reconciles them in some measure to the prevalence of the boy with the air-gun.

THE word "adlet," to describe a small advertisement, has been introduced into print, but the question of its final incorporation into the English language cannot be determined until it is known how it strikes the telegraph editors.

THE New York *Sun* suggests a bright new "nickel" mounted upon a pin as an appropriate emblem for the Fifty-second Congress and "a very effective campaign badge" for the Democrats next fall. Editor Dana is a sly joker.

ONE year in the penitentiary is not a heavy punishment for a New York divekeeper, but it will do as a starter.

FORAKER will know better hereafter than to take the risk of bluffing on a single pair.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

Pardon the confession of ignorance involved in the question, but that singular phrase, "bluffing on a single pair"—what is its origin and what does it mean?

THE Hill and anti-Hill Democrats are actively "getting together," and just now the Hill crowd seems to be on top.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Happens Sometimes.

"What is the charge against this man?" demanded the Police Magistrate.

"I run 'im in on 'spicion," said the policeman. "He wuz tryin' to sell a fine gold watch at a pawnshop, and he wouldn't tell me how he got it."

"Do you know anything about him?"

"He's been hangin' 'round town for two or three weeks. Hain't got any visible means of support."

"Is there anybody to claim the watch?"

"Nobody, y'r Honor."

"What's your name, prisoner?"

"John Jones."

"Sounds like an alias. Got anything to say for yourself?"

"One moment, your Honor," spoke up a police-court lawyer who was holding a whispered conference with the prisoner. "I'll take his case. We are ready for trial."

Half an hour later John Jones was on his way to the workhouse for a visit of thirty days and the lawyer had the watch.

A Personal Pronoun Makes Trouble.

Johnny was writing a letter and Willie was looking over his shoulder.

"You're not making that 'I' right," said Willie.

"What's the matter with it, I'd like to know?" replied Johnny.

"You're running it below the line. That's what's the matter with it."

"I guess I'm writing this letter, ain't I? If I want to make it that way it's my business, ain't it?"

"Course. If you want to make a J of yourself, go ahead."

PERSONALS.

The Rev. T. De Witt Talmage celebrated his sixtieth birthday last Friday by working hard all day in his library.

Jerry Simpson's wife is a newspaper correspondent, and of course she will have abundant opportunity to repel that lisle thread slander on her husband.

Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts is several years older than her new husband, Col. Vivian. Her wedding present to him was a policy on her own life for $100,000.

William C. Murphy of Philadelphia claims to be the oldest survivor of Gen. Sam Houston's army in the war for the independence of Texas. He was at the Alamo massacre, and is now 82 years old.

Mrs. Gov. Flower evidently overlooked something in her search of the executive mansion cupboards and kitchen at Albany. She is reported as saying that she failed to find a whole set of anything. Her husband, we have no doubt, will find if he hunts carefully, a whole set of cogwheels for the Democratic machine.

Charles Shade, a six-year-old boy living near Lorimer, Ia., learned to read two years ago, and has since read the entire Bible through. He cares only for religious books. This is very edifying in its way, but the little Shade should be persuaded into the sunshine of mud pies and Mother Goose once in a while.

Mme. Wilhelmine Turgenieff, the widow of the famous Russian author, Ivan Turgenieff, died a short time ago at her castle, Bert-Bois, near Marly. She was buried in the Père la Chaise Cemetery in Paris. The novelist is buried in Russia. The dead woman leaves two sons, one of whom is a sculptor of talent.

Judge Luthe of Denver has just had a large responsibility crowded upon him. His wife, Mrs. Josephine Moody Luthe, has been admitted to the bar and will practice in his court. He will have to do some severe mental sweating when he finds it necessary to nonsuit her or to shut her off when she has begun to unreel an argument.

Mr. Kilgore of Texas, who kicked down a door at the last session, and whose kick against the resolution empowering the Secretary of the Navy to provide a vessel to carry wheat to the famine-stricken people of Russia led to its defeat, says he has nothing against the Russians in particular. It goes against the grain, just the same.

Dr. John Thompson, ex-United States Minister to Santo Domingo, who is a delegate to the Congress of Colored Catholics in session in Philadelphia, walked into a barber shop in that city a day or two ago to be shaved, and was told by a negro attendant: "This is a tonsorial establishment foh white gen'lemen only." The ex-Minister withdrew in high dudgeon.

John F. Henry, in advocating the passage of the World's Fair resolutions at the New York Chamber of Commerce meeting, quoted "a distinguished Englishman" as having said to him a short time ago: "New York is fifty years ahead of London in enterprise, and Chicago is fifty years ahead of New York." This statement naturally created no enthusiasm in the chamber, but was permitted to go without a word of approval or contradiction.

The late John Ambler Smith, the Virginia Congressman, was more of a duelist than a statesman. It was he who slapped the face of Gen. Peyton Wise and wanted to fight his champion, Congressman George D. Wise, with double-barreled shotguns loaded with buckshot, distance forty paces. Mr. Wise was a redoubtable man of honor himself, but he declined to be murdered in such wise. Mr. Smith also had an encounter with John S. Wise, and a duel was narrowly averted.

CURRENT NOTES.

When a man hires a dress suit to go on a tear he must pay the rent.—*Picayune.*

Atlas was the first leading gentleman. He supported Earth in her great roll.—*Puck.*

Cupid is probably depicted as an archer because he is a beau ideal.—*Washington Star.*

Drinking to a friend's health is bad medicine for your own.—*Binghamton Republican.*

"Papa, why does the drum major of a band wear that big thing on his head?" "Because the natural size of his head is not equal to the occasion, my son."—*Baltimore American.*

"I couldn't help getting mad. Now, I appeal to you, if you were I wouldn't you be angry?" "I don't know as I would be angry, but if I were you I should be inexpressibly sad."—*New York Herald.*

Mrs. Hilliare—"You seem to get along nicely on your alimony." Mrs. Grasse—"Yes, indeed. I used to so hate asking my husband for pin money. Now, when I see anything I like, I can buy it without feeling I'm extravagant."—*Epoch.*

Lipsley—"You know those cigars Miss Beacon sent me for Christmas?" Lapsley—"Yes." Lipsley—"Well, I gave a lot to my friends, and now I haven't any left." Lapsley—"What, cigars?" Lipsley—"No, friends."—*Harvard Lampoon.*

Lady of House (to Irish servant)—"Bridget, this is altogether too much; you have a new follower in the kitchen every week." Bridget—"Well, ma'am, ye see, the food in this house is so bad that nobody'll come here for longer than a week!"—*Tid-Bits.*

ALL ABOUT BLAINE.

New York *Recorder:* Poor Blaine! He can't even have a little stomachache without starting an immensity of gossip.

Cincinnati *Enquirer:* Mr. Blaine was at the Cabinet meeting yesterday. His opponents find it difficult to keep him sick.

Lawrence *Journal:* Mr. Blaine's trouble all seems to be with his stomach. There never has been anything wrong with his head.

Philadelphia *Record:* Mr. Blaine has more to fear from vertigo in clouding his Presidential aspirations than from the efforts of his opponents to defeat his nomination.

Philadelphia *Inquirer:* The disgusted Foraker men say nobody but Blaine can carry Ohio next fall. The indications are that nobody else will be asked to do so.

Little Rock *Gazette:* It begins to look as if that long-anticipated letter declining the Republican nomination in advance will be written by Harrison instead of Blaine.

Bloomington *Pantagraph:* Mr. Blaine's attack of indigestion ought not to trouble the politicians so much. He is up again and will be about his duties in a day or so. Many of those who are now watching the Secretary's case with so much interest will be down with the grip when he is hammering away on international problems with strong and steady blows.

New York *Advertiser:* If Mr. Blaine's appetite does not overwork his digestion he will undoubtedly introduce the bread of sorrow to Mr. Harrison's digestive apparatus.

New Orleans *Picayune:* The Harrisonites have found out that Blaine is a very sick man when he eats too much. He will be all right when he puts himself on a Presidential diet.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat:* Blaine's absence from the reciprocity banquet at Boston detracted from the interest of that affair, but the reciprocity cause goes marching on as before.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

"The Struggle of Life," the melodrama presented at the Windsor Theater this week, was written years ago by an uncle of Frederick Paulding, the actor of the leading part in the company engaged in the play. The author bequeathed $20,000 with directions that the sum be expended in placing his drama on the stage. Mr. Paulding invested most of the money in scenery and some of the scenes shown at the Windsor are elaborately constructed and well painted. There is a fine picture representing the exterior of St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York, and the view of the Battery, with New York Harbor and the Liberty Statue in the background, is striking and realistic. Another scene presents an accurate view of a point on the East River, near Water street, showing the mouth of a great sewer, through which the hero travels (a la Jean Valjean) to reach the river. The massive shipping and water-front surroundings lend realism to this setting, which is a good piece of stage mechanism.

In the play is told the story of Edward Brockholst, who has been obliged to take the name of Hamilton Spread on account of a conspiracy by the customary villain, John Lorley, who has fastened upon Brockholst the stigma of a cheat and forger. His sweetheart, Natalie Duncan, is beloved by the villain. Villains and heroes invariably fall in love with the same girls—in melodrama. Brockholst makes a fortune in California, returns to New York, and meets with a clergyman who is seeking his runaway daughter. In the course of their wanderings the two get caught in a gambling-house which is raided. The clergyman escapes, but Brockholst finds his way into the sewer and meets with various unpleasant adventures. Eventually he is rescued by the clergyman's daughter, who is reunited to her father in the last act. Brockholst compels Lorley to make a written confession of his misdeeds, and the finale is as happy as admirers of the melodrama can desire.

"The Struggle of Life" is a turgid and stilted melodrama in which the characters are the conventional types. Mr. Paulding is said to have reconstructed the piece since it was originally produced at the Standard Theater, New York. In the construction it is no worse than other plays of its class, in which mechanical effects, realistic scenery, and elementary emotions mingle. The comedy element is not as strong as that found in the average play of this type. Mr. Paulding as the indestructible hero acts with intelligence and sometimes with force. He is always studious and conscientious. He gave up his engagement with the Jefferson company to produce this melodrama according to testamentary instructions, and he has not slighted it in any way. Mr. Paulding and the scenery received considerable applause yesterday.

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Two comedies from the Danish and one from the Swedish made up a bill that was offered at McVicker's Theater last evening. These served to bring forward as an actress Miss Hilma Nelson, daughter of Lars P. Nelson of this city. Erik Bogh is the author of the two Danish plays. The first piece upon the program, "A Jealous Fool," has an amusing farcical plot, the story concerning a husband whose suspicions place his wife in the way of a flirtation. Miss Nelson appeared as the wife of the jealous husband. She read her lines intelligently but did not display extraordinary talent. In the second play, "All Possible Rôles," Miss Nelson enacted several characters before a manager, with a view to obtaining an engagement. She appeared as a peasant, an old German woman, a boy, and an Italian dancer. Some of her work in these contrasting parts was quite clever. Her dancing is graceful, but her vocal selections were unfortunate. Considered as the acting of an amateur, her work suggests ability that may develop with experience; but she should not allow herself to be "starred." The last of the three plays bears the singular title, "She Both Kicks and Bites." In this and "A Jealous Fool" appeared Miss Alma Auwerda, a young amateur who resembles Miss Vokes, but is better looking. Her manner occasionally suggests the English soubrette, and as a pert housemaid she was pleasing. The company was made up of amateurs.

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"Jim, the Westerner," a new play by Edward E. Rose, which was produced at the People's, is not a Wild West melodrama, as the title might suggest, but a story of New York life. The hero, a strapping fellow who does credit to the West in a physical sense, goes to New York after ten years on the prairies, and wins a handsome heiress, besides routing a particularly despicable villain, and illustrating in his own person all the qualities of a noble manhood. Two of the acts are in drawing-rooms, one is in the slums, and one in a lawyer's office. The play, which is a quiet one, mildly interested its audience. Miss Pauline Willard was subdued as the heroine. Mr. Joseph S. Gibbs, who played Jim, the Westerner, was sometimes inaudible or indistinct in his utterance, but, as before intimated, had a striking and manly presence. The stage management was careful.

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NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—[Special.]—The disappointment caused by Mme. Adelina Patti's nonappearance Thursday evening last has, if possible, whetted public anxiety to listen again to the most famous of all songstresses. Already the indications are that she will effect her reëntry Tuesday by one of the largest audiences that has ever assembled within the walls of the Metropolitan Opera House. The program announced for last Thursday will be carried out, the "operatic concert" dividing itself into two parts, the first of which will be devoted to a miscellaneous program, presenting not only Mme. Patti, but also her associates, Mme. Fabbri, M. Guille, Sig. Del Puente, and Sig. Novarro. In the second part the first act of Rossini's "Semiramide" will be performed.

Three additions to the repertoire of Messrs. Abbey and Grau's Italian Opera company are promised for this week. "Otello" Monday, "Fidelia" Wednesday, and "L'Africaine" Friday.

No new English play will be in town tomorrow night. All the novelty in Monday's stage matter will be furnished at the two excellent German theaters, which continue to play a notable part in New York's class amusements. There will be a succession of new plays later, in an altogether bustling week, and even Monday will not be without fresh matter for a Broadway audience, for the transfer of "Miss Helyett" to the Standard will be accompanied by alteration and interpolation. The continuance in town of this quaintly pretty musical comedy is its best proof of success. Originally allotted six weeks at the Star, its term there was prolonged to ten weeks, and now it has a further prospect of a month at the Standard. Then it must go to Boston, Philadelphia, and other large cities. Tuesday evening there will be a public offering of new matter, for at the Star Crane will introduce "For Money" and at Daly's Pinero's play, "The Cabinet Minister," will be acted for the first time in America. Wednesday night Helena Modjeska will contribute to the week's interesting events by playing for the first time here a drama of intrigue, "The Countess Roudine."

"Lady Bountiful" will be acted for the last time at the Lyceum this week. Its unexpectedly long career is another triumph for the Lyceum players.

"Yon Yonson," now being played at the New Park Theater, has proved to be the one striking novelty of the New York season. The success the piece has met with on the road is now being repeated in Gotham. Not only has this clever bit of Swedish character acting caught the public fancy, but it has captured the critics as well. Few impersonations of recent years have received from the New York press the critical attention accorded Gus Heege's creation in "Yon Yonson."

"The Ensign," an American naval drama, to make its formal bow to an audience some time in January, promises to be a novelty. It has the advantage of having no rivals in the theatrical field. It is a naval drama, with man-of-war spectacular effects. There is a live public interest just now in naval affairs. The scenery of "The Ensign" is said to be exceptionally fine. Realism has been observed closely, and the gun deck of the old Kearsarge is reproduced in great detail.

The Great Secretary.

Philadelphia *Press:* Secretary Blaine will have the profound sympathy of the country in his sudden attack of illness and its heartiest congratulation on his rapid recovery. For three years Secretary Blaine has now had charge of our national affairs. They have been years in which national interests have been advanced, national trade promoted, and the national honor protected. No Secretary of State since the war has so often won the gratitude, the applause, and the patriotic approval of the land. Every step of the arduous labors to which the great Secretary has been subjected has brought higher credit to his country, and it would be a grievous disappointment if these exertions impaired his health or ended services highly prized by every patriotic citizen.

NAMES ALL OFFICERS.

SENATOR ENGLE WILL NOW VOTE WITH REPUBLICANS.

He Is Given Besides the Selection of Iowa Senate Officials His Choice of Chairmanships and the Making Up of Ten Committees—Democrats Will Be Unable to Unseat Them—License Schemes Are Plenty—Split in Minnesota Alliance Party—For McKinley's Inauguration.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—At 10 o'clock tonight a close friend of Senator Engle stated to THE TRIBUNE correspondent that Senator Engle had decided to put a ticket in the field for officers of the Senate and that it would receive the support of every Republican Senator. He is to name all the officers of the Senate and have the Chairmanship of any committee he desires, and also dictate the organization of ten committees. The Republicans have taken steps to ask an injunction from the Supreme Court if the Democrats attempt to remove the officers thus elected. The Democrats are in consultation with Senator Engle at a late hour and are using every effort to induce him not to aid the Republicans in organizing the Senate.

For the last twenty-four hours Dr. Engle, the Union Labor Senator from Jasper County, has been the leading political figure in the State of Iowa. Owing to the political complexion of the Senate the Jasper County doctor will be able to tie that body whenever he votes with the Republicans, and to enable the Democrats to pass a partisan measure he must get down off the fence on their side. Engle is a holdover Senator and when he was elected Boies lacked something like 500 votes of carrying Jasper County. Dr. Engle, who was formerly a Republican and left the party on account of the tariff, was nominated by the Union-Laborites and indorsed by Democrats and he got something like 300 the republican votes, which pulled him through. Two years ago he voted with the Republicans on prohibition, but did not attend the caucuses of either party. This year he promised "Billy" Robb, the Union Labor editor at Creston, that he would support him for Secretary of the Senate.

Where the Democrats Objected.

But his Democratic fellow-Senators did not propose to give that place to any one but a Simon-pure Democrat. And so it occurred that there was a chance for a deal with the Republicans. Before Lieut.-Gov. Poyneer goes out of office on the inauguration of Lieut.-Gov. Bestow the Republicans together with Lieut.-Gov. Poyneer and Senator Engle can muster twenty-six votes to 25 for the opposition—enough to elect officers, adopt rules, etc., and when the new Lieutenant-Governor is inducted into office it will be a rather troublesome matter to get rid of the officers so elected.

This was the possibility of the situation and Dr. Engle realized it, and last night and today he has been in frequent consultation with members of the Republican Central committee. Last night Mr. Robb arrived and declared that he was still in the ring for the Secretaryship. He had a consultation with Senator Engle and then he was taken in tow by the Democrats and was informed that it would be impossible for them to give him that position, and he finally was convinced of that fact by being assured that he would be cared for.

In the meantime ex-Senator Barnett of Warren County arrived. He was an independent member of the last Senate, and in that body he and Dr. Engle used to flock together. It was suggested to Dr. Engle that if Robb was out of the way his friend, Mr. Barnett, might like to hold down the position of Sergeant-at-Arms during the session, and he (Engle) might suggest the names of the postmistresses and several of the other Senate officers and a Republican be named for Secretary.

Engle Still Claimed by Democrats.

The Democrats claim that he has given the member of the State Central committee from this district positive assurance that he will vote with them on the organization of the Senate, and that in return he has been promised the same treatment accorded to any full-fledged Democratic Senator, with the further promise that he may select those committees on which he would prefer to serve.

The temperance question is still one of the knotty problems and it becomes more and more apparent that, while the Democrats protest loudly that they desire to have their platform utterances on that question adhered to, yet they inwardly rejoice at every indication of a possible failure to pass any bill on that subject. Senator Schmidt of Davenport, who is usually one of the earliest to be upon the ground, has carefully avoided anything like haste in coming to Des Moines. He is expected to arrive some time tonight. He was the Senator selected to present the Democratic Caucus bill last session and "Schmidt's bill," as it is called, was the lifeboat upon which Gov. Boies safely rode out of the storms of the last campaign. Now Senator Schmidt is training for Judge Hayes' position in Congress and many of his constituents don't want a high license. They get along well enough as things are. Schmidt says plainly that he didn't indorse his own bill and his people don't want it, and what he is going to do now is what puzzles him.

A New License Scheme.

On the other hand, Senator Dodge of Burlington says he will vote for the caucus bill and if that is killed will vote for a county option bill, or if necessary will vote for a bill providing for option by cities. And here again Senator Engle bobs up with another scheme. He has a bill for the regulation of the sale of liquors by putting it in the hands of salaried county agents appointed by a State commission, the State to purchase the liquors and furnish them to the agents. Then, too, Senator Groneweg of Council Bluffs has a bill for a sliding scale of licenses fees graded according to the population of the places where the saloons are to be established, and so the Democrats are getting more and more tangled up over this question every day.

There are rumors tonight of some friction in regard to the committee of the House. Representative Spaulding of Floyd County has been quietly going around among the farmer members inviting them to attend a caucus at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning. His idea is that the appointment of the committees should be taken out of the hands of the Speaker and their membership determined by a committee consisting of one member from each of the Congressional Districts. He has some following, and if the Democrats should support this scheme it might cause a general smashing of the slate.

There have been a few changes made today in the Chairmanships of the Senate committees. Senator Cleveland of Shelby County has been given the Committee on Appropriations. Senator Shields of Dubuque is put second on the Committee on Judiciary and Senator Dodge of Burlington has been transferred from the Chairmanship of the Committee on Railroads and given the Committee on Ways and Means, and Senator Yeomans of Sioux City is slated for the Committee on Railroads.

Alexander Charles seems to be losing ground as candidate for Secretary of the Senate and Samuel Parsons of Linn County and H. J. Wilson of Knoxville are the leading candidates. Joseph Swinburne claims to be certain of election as Chief Clerk of the House.

MINNESOTA PEOPLE'S PARTY SPLIT.

An Anti-Donnelly Party Will Be Organized with Owens at the Head.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—The recent convention of the Minnesota Farmers' Alliance was a surprise to the conservative members of the order, and it will be a surprise to the great mass of the Alliance men in the State when they have had time to digest the platform that was adopted, as well as the proceedings. The radical element joined hands with Donnelly. The convention fell into the hands of the element headed by Dr. Fish, the editor of the *Great West*. The design of Fish was to make it impossible for conservative men like S. M. Owen, Gen. J. H. Baker, and others to be able to remain in the party, and the plan appears to have carried.

Fish seems determined that Mr. Owen shall not head the People's party State ticket next year. The position of Fish was clearly revealed when he was asked in a room filled with Alliance men whether he thought Mr. Owen would be nominated for Governor this year. "Owen?" answered Fish. "Certainly not. He is not an Alliance man and never has been, and besides he is against the Subtreasury bill and against fiat money."

The result of all this will be that the Alliance party of 1892 will place a ticket in the field against the People's party ticket. Under this banner all the men who cannot indorse Fish and Donnelly, and yet believe in the Alliance, will enroll themselves. Already plans are being perfected which will lead to the organization of the anti-Donnelly forces. At the head of the State ticket of this party will be placed S. M. Owen, and his indorsement asked of the Democratic State committee. The organization of the anti-Donnelly wing will be commenced at once and will be vigorously pushed.

GORMAN WILL ELECT GIBSON.

Plans of the Maryland Boss to Seat His Colleague in the United States Senate.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—Senator Gorman and his clique who run the Maryland Legislature have arranged the program for the election of a successor to the late United States Senator Wilson. All the candidates are, to outward appearances, being encouraged in their efforts to win the prize. Gov. Jackson, State Senator Smith, James Alfred Pearce, and State Senator J. B. Brown will all be placed in nomination. The loyal members in the county delegations are being instructed to stand by certain candidates until ordered to break. While a few of the Democrats in both House and Senate are recalcitrant the machine controls a sufficient number to carry out its scheme. On the first, second, and probably the third and more ballots each candidate will receive a fair showing of votes. Then the break will be made gradually from the weakest candidate. When the contest narrows down to a test, if the trick works as planned, it will be impossible to elect either, and then Mr. Gorman's friend, "Charley" Gibson, the temporary successor of Senator Wilson, will be named. Gov. Jackson will retire and his following will elect Gibson, and the election be made unanimous. Thus will Senator Gorman reelect himself and also elect his colleague. Col. Henry Lloyd, one of the most formidable favorites for Judge Wilson's Senatorial seat, was made President of the State Senate and his higher Senatorial aspirations settled.

CHICAGO WILL BE PASSIVE.

Democratic Convention Bids Are Many—May Go to New York.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—Western towns which want to bid for the Democratic National convention want to know if Chicago is "in it." The answer given them is that so far as the Illinois Democrats here know Chicago does not intend to make any attempt to secure the convention and will send no committee on to Washington to appear before the national meeting Jan. 21. If the convention should drift there, they say, it would be taken care of as it was in 1884. The Western towns which will make formal requests for the convention include Indianapolis, Milwaukee, Detroit, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, Minnepaul, and San Francisco. Democratic politicians say that Hill and Gorman intend to have the convention held in New York.

CYCLONE OF BLAINE SENTIMENT.

It Has Swept the Northwest, in the Language of Charles A. Pillsbury.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—[Special.]—While at the Fifth Avenue Hotel today Charles A. Pillsbury of Minneapolis said that the entire Northwest was strongly for Blaine for the Presidency next year. He continued:

Nobody can stand against the Blaine current. It is no gentle breeze, but a cyclone of Blaine sentiment which has swept all over the Dakotas, Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois, and the other Western and Northwestern States. There is not only no enthusiasm for another man, but nobody else is heard of. The people believe that Blaine will be the candidate, if his health permits. He will not announce that he wants the nomination, but when the people offer it to him on a silver salver he will accept it with thanks.

PREPARING FOR INAUGURATION.

Organizations Gathering at Columbus to Honor Gov. McKinley Today.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 10.—Several clubs and military organizations arrived today to participate in the inaugural exercises of Gov.-elect McKinley tomorrow. The main body of the organizations are expected tomorrow, including the Blaine and Lincoln clubs of Cincinnati and the Garfield club of Dayton, 400 in number. Preparations have been made for the accommodation of the visitors, and it is expected the parade will be one of the largest which has accompanied any inauguration of a Governor of Ohio. Maj. McKinley attended worship at Wesley M. E. Church today, escorted by the Cleveland Grays, and the Euclid Light Guard of Cleveland attended services at Trinity Episcopal. There has been a large influx of people all day and the new Governor and his wife have been the subjects of almost continuous attentions from those who called at their hotel to pay their respects.

SPECIAL SESSION FOR REDISTRICTING

Missouri's Legislature to Be Called Together for That and Other Purposes.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 10.—Information from a reliable source came to hand today that an extra session of the Missouri Legislature will be called by Gov. Francis early in February, and that the session will be devoted exclusively to the redistricting of the State for Congressional purposes.

From another source it is learned that the destruction of the State University buildings at Columbia, Mo., renders an extra session absolutely necessary. The board of curators is so hemmed in by law that it cannot incur indebtedness, and as the insurance is less than half the value of the buildings burned it will be necessary to call a special legislative session to authorize the rebuilding of the destroyed property, for it would be practically impossible to continue the school in temporary quarters until the regular session meets.

Redistricting Bill in Mississippi.

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 10.—While Mississippi's number of Congressmen remained at seven under Commissioner Porter's census it is certain that an attempt will be made to cut the districts, as they now stand, all to pieces. A bill which radically changes them all is now drawn and ready for introduction. Under its provisions Allen will be left in the First District, but with two large counties—Clay and Chickasaw—added. Kyle will be in the Second District, as now, with over half of the territory changed. None of the present Congressmen reside in the proposed Third or Fourth District. Lewis would be in the Fifth with but three of his old counties left. Hooker, Catchings, and Bozeman would all be thrown in the new Sixth District, while Stockdale would be in the Seventh with about one-third of the territory now in his district.

REDUCTION OF COTTON ACREAGE.

Declared a Necessity by Agricultural Commissioners of Interested States.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 10.—At a conference between the Commissioners of Agriculture of the various cotton States held at the Peabody Hotel yesterday, the following memorial regarding the action of the convention of cotton-growers was agreed on:

The Commissioners of Agriculture representing the States of Alabama, Arkansas, North Carolina, Georgia, and Tennessee, being impressed with the necessity of the reduction of the acreage of cotton, and the greater diversification of the crops for home consumption, hereby indorse the action of the Cotton-Growers' and Merchants' convention, held in the City of Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 8, 1892, do earnestly appeal to all agricultural and mercantile organizations, consisting of alliances, grangers, State and county agricultural societies, boards of trade, cotton exchanges, chambers of commerce, etc., also individual farmers and merchants, to assist and cooperate with us in securing the foregoing results, and to this end recommend the general and local adoption of the action of the convention pledging themselves to a reduction of not less than 20 per cent of the cotton acreage of last year. And we further urge and recommend the immediate organization of State, county, district, or township societies to act either independently or through already organized societies, as may be deemed best and will most readily insure the benefits arising from concert of action and decreased production of cotton for the year 1892.

JOHN ROBINSON,
Of North Carolina.
HIGHTON D. LANE,
Commissioner for Alabama.
D. G. GOODWIN,
Commissioner of Agriculture for Tennessee.
M. F. LOCKE,
Commissioner of Agriculture for Arkansas.
FELIX CORPUT, for
R. T. NESBIT,
Commissioner for Georgia.

The Plymouth (Pa.) Church War Revived.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Jan. 10.—The war in the Hungarian church at Plymouth which raged so furiously a few months ago, when revolvers and dynamite played a prominent part in the disturbance and graves were opened by the dissenting factions, has again broken out. A faction has become dissatisfied with the new priest and has come out in open rebellion. They went into the church today with revolvers and forced submission, and tonight a body of armed men is guarding the sacred edifice. Serious trouble is apprehended.

SILVER TO THE REAR.

EFFORTS TO KEEP IT OUT OF THE COMING CAMPAIGN.

Democratic Leaders Coming Over to the Republican Policy of an International Monetary Conference—Mr. Springer Thinks It Should Be Held in Chicago During the World's Fair, and Its Proceedings Should Be Public—Senator Carlisle Favors the International Scheme.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—The silver question as a legislative issue is once more awakening the liveliest apprehensions of both political parties. There is suddenly being manifested among Democratic leaders a disposition to prevent the silver question reaching the dignity of a paramount issue to the prejudice of tariff reform agitation, and it is said that measures are to be taken to stamp the financial question as a secondary issue, and if not to relegate it to future solution at least to prevent those fatal embarrassments that might result from hopeless party division upon the question. Representative William M. Springer of Illinois, Senator Carlisle of Kentucky, a member of the Finance committee of the Senate; Senator John M. Palmer of Illinois, and Representative James H. O'Neil of Massachusetts are a few of the prominent Democrats who are said to believe the best solution of the silver question lies in international agreement.

Mr. Springer Gives His Views.

In answer to a question as to what course should be pursued by the Democratic party in this Congress with reference to the silver question Congressman Springer said tonight:

The course which I have heretofore pursued in reference to the free coinage of silver is not a matter of doubt. I am a bimetallist, and as such I cannot support any policy which would relegate silver to the rear or eliminate it from politics. On the contrary I would make it a great national and international question, and would set it upon lines as broad as possible, and at the earliest time practicable. My experience, however, in matters of legislation teaches me that the object which is most desirable cannot always be accomplished. But that which is desirable and which at the same time may be attained ought to be the aim of all legislation.

What, then, is attainable during this Congress so far as silver is concerned? The House is Democratic by a large majority. The Senate is Republican and the President is Republican. It would be next to impossible for both houses of this Congress to agree upon a silver bill of any kind, but even if an agreement should be reached between the two houses securing free coinage or making more liberal provisions in that direction, the President stands ready to interpose his veto. Hence no legislation upon this subject, however desirable it may be, can be attained during this Congress. This is what I intended to state in my remarks at the Jackson banquet in New York Friday evening last.

This situation carries us then to March 4, 1893, when the present Congress expires by limitation of law. The next Congress, which will be elected in November next, will not assemble in regular session until the first Monday in December, 1893. This is the earliest time in which it is possible to enter upon the consideration of measures which may thereafter be enacted into law with reference to the coinage of silver.

Should Call an International Congress.

Now, can anything be done in the meantime which would enable Congress to reach a proper conclusion of the silver question when the time arrives at which practicable legislation may be entered upon? This, it seems to me, is the practical question for the consideration of Congress at this time. Congress could, with propriety, during this session, pass an act authorizing the assembling of an international monetary congress which would have for its object and whose duty it would be to formulate, subject to the approval of the countries sending representatives thereto, a uniform monetary system, and to fix the relations which gold and silver should bear to each other and the nomenclatures and values of all coins hereafter to be issued. In view of the fact that the Columbian Exposition will be held in Chicago during the year 1893, and therefore prior to the assembling of the first session of the next Congress, it seems most appropriate that this international congress should be held in that city during that time. This congress should be a popular one. It should be a congress, not a secret conference or commission, as in the past, and should have a large representation from this government and the governments with which we maintain diplomatic relations. Its proceedings should be published the same as the proceedings of Congress, and representatives of the press should be admitted to all its sessions. It would thus become a great educational agency for the enlightenment not only of the people of this country but of other countries in reference to the subject to be considered by it. The representatives on behalf of the United States should be appointed by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives. At least seven representatives should be appointed by each, not more than four of whom should be members of the same political party, and who should represent so far as possible the different shades of opinion on the coinage of silver. Those appointed by the President of the Senate and those by the Speaker of the House should be members of the present House of Representatives. It might be well also to authorize the Secretary of State and the Director of the Mint in office at that time to act also as Representatives from the United States.

Invitations Could Be Issued.

The President should be authorized on behalf of the United States to invite the governments with whom we maintain diplomatic relations to send representatives to this International Congress; and he should be instructed to inform such governments that the Government of the United States earnestly desires to secure uniform systems of coinage and of weights and measures, to be adopted thereafter by all commercial nations, in order to facilitate so far as possible exchanges of commodities and to simplify monetary transactions; that this government desires international agreement as to the relations which should be maintained between gold and silver, and that, in order to secure this and the uniformity as to weights and measures, an earnest effort should be made by the respective governments of the world. The President should be further instructed to call the attention of all governments with whom we maintain diplomatic relations to the great advantage which would accrue by the adoption of such uniform systems, and that the government of the United States will await with deepest concern the deliberations and the conclusions that may be reached by the international congress with the earnest hope that their efforts may be crowned with success. He should further be authorized to inform them that in the event no conclusion is reached which would meet the approbation of this country the law-making power of the United States will feel at liberty to adopt such measures in reference to the subjects named as may be most conducive to the welfare of the people of this country.

The Secretary of State in the United States should be authorized to make proper provisions in the City of Chicago for the holding of such congress, should call it to order at the time fixed for its assembling, and preside until the temporary organization is effected. And the congress, when assembled, should adopt its own rules and regulations and elect such officers as it may deem necessary for the transaction of its business and fix the time of its own adjournment. Other details could be provided for in the bill which may be passed upon this subject.

Would Be a Great Accomplishment.

If international agreements could be secured upon the subjects mentioned, and if such agreements could meet the approval of even some of the leading nations of the earth, this would be the greatest deed of the century. But if none of such agreements could be secured the education which the subject will thus result from the publication of the proceedings of the congress would enable our own Congress, when it assembles in 1893, to reach a conclusion on the subject of silver coinage that would best promote the interests of our own people. The convention would undoubtedly be composed of the ablest financiers and statesmen of the world, and its discussion would bring to bear upon the subject before the congress the experience and the light of the century. Such a convention has never been held, and the necessity for uniformity upon the subjects mentioned will never be better or more strikingly illustrated than it will be at the Columbian Exposition at Chicago. At that Exposition will be represented the products and the peoples of all civilized and even semi-civilized nations. But in the midst of all their productions there will be a confusion of tongues, another tower of Babel, with reference to the values of their products and the weights and measures by which they are to be exchanged. The world is getting nearer together every day. With steam navigation across the ocean, with railways across the lands, with the cables under the seas and the telegraph everywhere, the world is fast becoming one great family. And the business and monetary transactions of the world should be kept in one tongue and by one standard.

The Democratic party is a party of the people. It believes in meeting every great question, discussing it, and settling it, after fullest discussion possible, upon such basis as will best conserve the best interests of the people. It is of the utmost importance that when the silver question is settled it be settled rightly. And all will concede that if it be possible to obtain an international agreement a settlement based on such an agreement would be lasting and have every element of doubt as to its success eliminated. We should make one great and determined effort to secure such uniformity, and failing in that we will be justified in acting for ourselves, and in a way to best promote our own separate interests.

DON'T WANT IT IN THE PLATFORM.

Senator Carlisle Thinks the Party Should Steer Clear of Free Silver.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—Senator Carlisle was seen tonight and asked his views of the wisdom of an international congress for the solution of the silver question. He replied:

I think that it is the only practical thing that can be done at this time. Of course the settlement of the question can go on for an indefinite length of time without really accomplishing any practical results, but if a monetary conference can agree upon some plan which would receive the approval of the countries interested the whole question may be satisfactorily settled. I do not think this agitation that is going on now is doing any good, but that it is doing harm all the time, whereas the other thing might bring about a satisfactory result. As to the time when the congress should be held, I have not given that subject any particular attention. But I am in favor and have been for a long time of a conference between the principal commercial countries of the world with a view of establishing a common ratio and restoring the use of silver as one of the money metals. I believe in the use of both gold and silver, and if the conditions were reversed and gold was at a discount as compared with silver I would be in favor of such measures as would restore them to parity.

I think that the measure if properly framed will pass both Houses of Congress, although in my opinion what are known as ultra-free coinage men would oppose it. I do not think it is good policy for the Democratic party to adopt a free coinage platform for the obvious reason that there is a division in the party itself upon that question. In fact it is a policy which ought not to be adopted without the gravest consideration. I do not consider that the silver question has as yet received adequate consideration from the people of the country. I think that the people generally have given it a superficial examination and have come to their conclusions largely upon what they supposed to be a necessity for a larger volume of circulation, without much regard to the real merits of this particular proposition.

PALMER'S VIEWS ON THE QUESTION.

He Thinks a Free Coinage Platform for the Democrats Is Impossible.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—Senator Palmer of Illinois readily acknowledged that he favored the proposed bill for an international congress, and continued:

I see no means of determining the parity, as it is termed, of gold and silver otherwise than by international agreement of the commercial nations. I am satisfied that the discussions that are now going on in the country in regard to the silver question are valuable and that they must go on until the public mind reaches something like a common ground of agreement. A free coinage platform for the Democratic party would be simply impossible. Although the whole Democratic party, so far as I know, favors the use of both as coin metals, still the party is not agreed as to what the ratio should be, and even the present Republican silver warehouse bill, which is becoming so burdensome to them and the country and so dangerous, only contemplates a parity either in accordance with the existing ratio or a ratio hereafter to be fixed by law. Undoubtedly, in view of the wide difference in the commercial value of gold and silver, and it is probably an increasing difference, too, as the production of silver is increasing, some other ratio than that of the standard dollar will be necessary. But that ought to be and only can be determined by an international congress. My own opinion of the discussions that have been going on is that they have been entirely superficial. The arguments of the free-coinage men are general, and when analyzed assert but what few men deny, and I have found but few men, on the other hand, who are monometallists. The ratio of the coins manufactured from the two metals can only be determined by a congress between the different commercial nations.

BLAND'S SILENCE IS OMINOUS.

Moderate Silver Democrats Suspicious of Him—Grasping the Republican Plan.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—Chairman Bland of the Coinage committee is expected back tomorrow. His committee will then organize. The moderate silver Democrats are suspicious of Bland. If he were making a great noise, putting forth proclamations about his purpose to pass a stumptail silver bill, and making all sorts of high-sounding declarations they would be easy in their minds. They would know Bland was getting ready to eat his own record. That was the way he let himself down into voting for Mills. For weeks he kept up a bombardment against the Texan. Then he went into the caucus and voted for Mills on the second ballot. Now his silence is ominous for the trimmers in his party. His free coinage bill was fixed up before the holidays and would have been presented had there been any means of introducing it. His feelings towards the "moderates," or "trimmers" as the simon pure free silver Democrats call them, will not be made the more friendly by the talk that an attempt will be made to hamper the Coinage committee by referring a bill for an international bimetallic conference to the Foreign Affairs committee. It really looks as though Springer undertook too much of a contract when he promised the New York gold bugs "that there should be no free coinage legislation this session."

Republicans are hoping that this fantastic scheme for an international conference will be pushed by the Democratic leaders. They know it will not get the support of the majority of the Democrats, but it will commit some of the most influential ones to the indorsement of the Republican policy, which has all along been the only means practicable for a recoinage. Mr. Harrison and Secretary Foster have been urging this, but the Democrats from Springer up and down have denounced it as a Wall street scheme intended only for delay. Now that Mr. Springer and some of his Democratic colleagues have come around to the Republican policy, the honesty of their motives in supporting free coinage in former Congresses or in opposing it in the present one may be questioned. But a little matter of this kind never hurts a Democratic Congressman. His constituents are used to it. Besides when all the makeshifts have failed and they are brought squarely up to the issue Springer and the rest of them will vote for free coinage.

STRIKERS STOPPED ALL THE CARS.

The Eighteenth Street Line of Indianapolis Tied Up by Its Employes.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—The Eighteenth street car lines of the Citizens' Street railroad company have been tied up all day by a strike of the employés in the car service, led by the Brotherhood of Street-Car Drivers, Conductors, and Motormen. The men held a meeting this morning, at which, after a conference with President Frenzel, the strike was ordered. The object is to regain the privilege of riding on the cars going to and from work, and while off duty, on badges. The company gave the men until noon to sign the roll of employés, on penalty of discharge. Only three are known to have signed, but Frenzel, in announcing that he would run the electric cars in the morning, said that there were twenty-five men who would work. After an unsuccessful attempt this morning to run a car the police were summoned. Five cars were started. They were caught at the end of the line by the men and amid a huge crowd and great excitement were taken away from the men in charge and run into the barn. The police did not interfere except to prevent violence. The company then gave up the attempt to run more cars today. It is very cold but the men are determined and are watching the barns. The trolley line has grounded and been disabled. The Central Labor Union, the representative delegate body of organized labor, will, it is said, indorse the strike tomorrow night.

The only sign of disturbance so far was when a small boy threw a brick through the window of one of the North Illinois street motors on its way down-town.

The Citizens' Street railway company is owned by a stock company, controlled by R. H. McCormick, Marshall Field, S. W. Allerton, and John J. Mitchell, all of Chicago, and is capitalized at $1,000,000.

It operates both mule cars and electric motors, having about eighteen miles of the latter system.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—Local railroad-men are making active preparations to handle the annual convention of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen of the Union Pacific system, which convenes in Omaha Friday. Some important measures affecting schedules of salaries on Western lines and a number of other questions of vital interest to Western trainmen will be considered. General Manager Clark has received notice of a number of demands which will be presented, and has intimated that the trainmen will receive all possible consideration. The local committee has received notice that large delegations from Kansas City, Topeka, St. Joe, Denver, Cheyenne, Salt Lake, and San Francisco and other points on the Pacific coast will be present.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers was in session here for six hours today discussing the trouble between the firemen on the branch lines of the consolidated railroad and the roads affected, with regard to an advance in pay. The prime question was whether or not the road be tied up in the event of a refusal on the part of the officers to accept the terms demanded. By a large majority it was decided not to tie up the road, but if possible arrange a compromise. The first demand made by the disgruntled firemen on the Valley, Naugatuck, and Northampton divisions was that they receive the same pay as the men employed on the main line, which, under the contract of 1866, was two cents per mile, 17½ cents per hour for waiting and overtime work and "hostlers." This the road refused, but offered to pay the men two cents per mile. The firemen in turn refused this proposition, and tomorrow will offer a compromise on two cents per mile and have "hostlers" furnished. They have been receiving $1.75 per day, and under the new schedule they can make $2 per day. It is thought the officials will accept the offer.

LAREDO, Tex., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—J. N. Galbraith, Division Superintendent of the Mexican and National Texas Mexican railways, which have close connections with the Aransas Pass railroad, has declared that his road will continue to handle Aransas Pass freight and passengers. The railroad workers —engineers, firemen, and others—have asked the Superintendent to withdraw his decision. The chances are good that there will be a tie-up on the Mexican National to the City of Mexico from this point. The men at this place will hold a meeting tomorrow.

A CROWD MOBS TWO PRIESTS.

Part of a Pittsburg Polish Congregation Resents a Favorite's Removal.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 10.—The residence of the Rev. Father Miskiewicz and his assistant, Father Kalosinski, of St. Adelbert's Polish Catholic Church, South Side, was in a state of siege all day, a crowd of angry parishioners surrounding the premises. The trouble was caused by a change in the assistants.

The old assistant, Father Pitulski, was a favorite with the congregation. At Christmas presents worth $500 were given him. Last week he was dismissed and Father Kalosinski put in his place. The new assistant preached this morning and was far from complimentary to Father Pitulski. After church some 200 Pitulskites collected outside the church and jeered and hissed Fathers Miskiewicz and Kalosinski. Threats of violence were also made and clubs and missiles shown. At last the police had to guard the priests' house, and four bluecoats escorted Father Kalosinski to and from church in the evening. The crowd surrounded the pastoral residence until late tonight.

Don't run the the risk of your cold getting well of itself—you may thereby drift into a condition favorable to the development of some latent tendency, which may give you years of trouble. Better cure your cold at once with the help of Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, a good healing medicine for all coughs, sore lungs and throats.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

The Boys' Outfitting Depts.

3D FLOOR—accessible by any of our 6 passenger elevators.

Spring 1892.

One hundred styles of New Star Waists for spring 1892 have just arrived from the manufacturers and will be displayed for the first time to-day.

"Specially original styles"—"Special workmanship"—"Special Fabrics of the *latest* and *finest textures,"* are points which, together with our *"unquestionably low prices,"* make our departments pre-eminently *Star Waist* and *Star Blouse Headquarters.*

We beg to advise an early selection as the majority of our styles cannot be duplicated.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Our 10th great annual sale of LINENS, now in progress, will continue throughout January.

The present sale has been phenominally successful--which success we attribute largely to *the magnificent assortment of goods shown*--(the larger share of which are on sale exclusively in our department and are not to be found elsewhere)--to *the reputation for trustworthiness and durability of our Linens* (which reputation has been established by previous sales) and to the fact that *our prices are unquestionably* THE LOWEST.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Our January Sale of Domestic Cottons--at reduced prices --continues throughout the month--The Celebrated "M. F. and Co." Cottons, (Sheetings, Pillow Casings, Shirtings, &c.,)—which are undoubtedly the most satisfactory and durable goods made, are included *at the reduced prices.*

DR. PRICE'S DELICIOUS Flavoring Extracts

NATURAL FRUIT FLAVORS.

Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, Rose, etc. Of perfect purity. Of great strength. Economy in their use. Flavor as delicately and deliciously as the fresh fruit.

We use Alcohol

pure alcohol to make WOLFF'S ACME BLACKING. Alcohol is good for leather; it is good for the skin. Alcohol is the chief ingredient of Cologne, Florida Water, and Bay Rum the well known face washes. We think there is nothing too costly to use in a good leather preservative.

Acme Blacking retails at 20c.

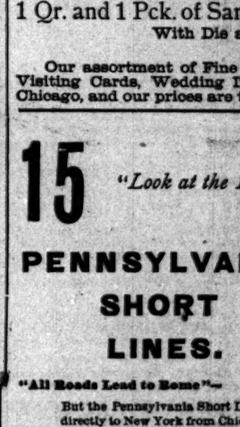
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KILLED GOV. ANCHELA.

CHIHUAHUANS REVOLT AGAINST DIAZ'S GOVERNMENT.

Ascension in the Hands of a Mob—Its Leader and a Number of Others Killed—Border States All Ready to Join in a Revolt in Garza's Interest—The Revolution Has Only Begun—Traces of Garza's Men About Laredo, but None of Them Sighted—Large Bodies of Armed Men.

DEMING, N. M., Jan. 10.—Couriers from Ascension, in the State of Chihuahua, 100 miles south, report a terrible uprising there Thursday. For some time bad feeling has existed between the adherents of the church party and the supporters of the Diaz Government. Affairs reached a crisis Thursday, when the election of the President of the town was held. Rafael Anchela, who had twice held the office, was reëlected by a few votes.

Anchela was distasteful to the opposition on account of his efforts to inaugurate reforms, and threats were openly made against his life. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon a mob of over 100 men suddenly surrounded the city building and opened fire. Anchela and his secretary, N. Devalas, were instantly killed. The mob took possession of the town after a hard fight with the friends of Anchela.

During the battle three revolutionists were killed, and many on both sides fatally wounded. Franco Sanzo, one of the leaders of the mob, was among the killed. The impression prevails that this is a movement in support of Garza. The strength of the insurgents is reported at eighty armed men. Troops are reported ordered to the point of outbreak. In the meantime the town is in possession of the mob and further bloodshed is expected.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—The startling information was brought here tonight by J. C. Godfrey from Piedras Negras, Mexico, that there is a general uprising threatened in the States of Durango, Chihuahua, Coahuila, and Sonora, and that the malcontents are well organized and will flock to the standard of Garza. He states that in parts of Chihuahua the poorer classes have already revolted and are marching in bands of from 300 to 400 across the country, committing depredations. The objective point of these forces is said to be Monterey. The Governor of Chihuahua has appealed to President Diaz for more troops to put down the rebellion.

FOUND MANY TRACES OF GARZA.

Scout Reports That None of the Revolutionists Could Be Located Near Laredo.

LAREDO, Tex., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—A Mexican scout came in last night from an expedition to localities in the Counties of Encinal, Duval, and Zapata, known to have been infested by bands of Garza's men. He found everywhere traces of their camp-fires but no traces of themselves. The scout's report was made direct to Maj. Morris at Fort McIntosh, who, save in a general way, declined to furnish a full account. It is barely possible that the scout obtained a list of suspected persons and that arrests may follow. No confirmation has as yet been received of the report sent off last night to the effect that Garza had been wounded in the side and was on his way to his ranch, there to trust to the clemency of the authorities after his arrest, that would be sure to follow. Not one word has been received here today from any of the troops in the field from Fort McIntosh. Interviews with Roman Catholic priests in which pressing inquiries were made failed to elicit anything but absolute denials of any connection between the church authorities and the people who are at Garza's back. The story wired from here two days ago to the effect that several of Garza's men had made a demonstration in Laredo was an unqualified fabrication. Three men in a saloon now raised a yell and when the police went for them they disappeared. From this comes the story.

MEXICO'S REVOLUTION JUST BEGUN.

City of Mexico Merchant Says Clerical Money Bought Garza's Arms.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—[Special.]—Among the late arrivals from the City of Mexico is Rafael M. Garcia, a prominent merchant of that city. Speaking of the Garza revolt he said: "The present uprising is simply the beginning of a revolution, which, no doubt, you will soon see spreading throughout Mexico. The fact that Garza has started it does not take away any of its importance. Garza counts upon one thing, which appears to me has escaped the attention of all here—the sympathy of all the inhabitants of the frontier whether Mexicans or Americans. He could be concealed in one of the many houses or shanties along the border and the troops could search for him many a day without being able to catch him.

"That the Diaz Government fears the trouble will spread is proven by the enormous massing of troops on the frontier and at the capital. The revolutionists can buy as many guns and as much powder as they want to along the frontier, even though they tell the purpose for which they are going to use it.

"The present movement had its origin in a meeting which took place last September in a small Mexican city. The men present were representatives from all classes, determined and ready to begin at once what they called the 'salvation of Mexico from tyranny.' It was resolved to revolt at the first opportunity. The Constitution prohibited a man from election for more than two terms. Diaz partisans, at the end of his second term, made a modification to the Constitution whereby the President could be elected as long as the people returned him. This made it an easy matter for Diaz to continue in power. For many years taxes have been getting heavier in Mexico, and at the present time they are unbearable.

"I see by the papers that the leaders of the Clerical party deny being in league with the Diaz movement. Well, I know it to be a fact that the money with which Garza and his band bought their guns and other war materials was out of the pockets of prominent clericals.

"There is another element which Garza counts upon and that is the Mexicans and Americans who live on the border and who exist by the smuggling trade. This element will contribute handsomely to the cause, provided there is trouble, for they can then stir up things, and in the consequent confusion smuggle their goods into Mexico or Texas as the case may be."

CLERICALS ARE NOT BACKING GARZA.

Gen. Reyes Says Only a Few Priests Sympathize with Him—Charged to Wall Street.

MONTERREY, Mex., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—Gen. Bernardino Reyes, Governor of the State of Nuevo Leon, who is in command of the frontier forces and is directing the campaign against Garza, says that all reports stating that there are prospects of a revolution breaking out in Mexico are false. The General is in almost hourly communication with Mier, and is fully as well if not better informed than the United States soldiers. When the correspondent called on him at the Governor's palace today the General handed him a telegram just received from Gen. Lorenzo Garcia dated Mier, Jan. 10, 10 a. m. The dispatch simply stated that there was nothing new in the situation and that the troops on both sides of the river are actively on the alert. He regards the episode as a fiasco, but is still keeping a sharp lookout on this side.

When asked if it was true that 150 priests were in jail in Monterey, Gen. Reyes' reply was that not one had been arrested in his district, in the State of Mexico. A number of fanatic priests had become incendiary revolutionists, and these it had been advisable to suppress. If any priest in this diocese would become obnoxious, his name would be handed to the Bishop and the objectionable padre would be at once removed.

The whole affair so far as Garza is concerned is looked upon as a secret movement, which is being manipulated in Wall street in order to depress Mexican securities. Gen. Reyes says he has positive information that the clerical party is not fostering the revolutionary party, but on the other hand, with the exception of a few fanatical padres, is endeavoring to crush it out. The papers in the United States have published to the world that the ringing of church bells was prohibited by law in Mexico. If any one were here he would think that the city was a mass of flames at all hours of the day and night. The bells are rung, and at times it sounds like a general fire alarm. Business is moving along briskly, and Sunday in Monterey resembles Saturday in a large American city. There is no talk of Garza, in fact there are such vast American industries prospering in this section that all talk of revolution is hooted at.

Yet it can be seen there is a manifest uneasiness. All cities are well garrisoned with troops, and not a village but that has a quota of soldiers ready to act. Even the railway trains carry military guards to overcome the discontented element.

The names of two ex-Generals are mooted in connection with a probable revolt, and should they draw their swords it is conceded that they would be successful; not only would the disaffected element join their standard, but fully half the army would revolt. So far neither one has expressed himself, but if one or both should do so the whole country would be in arms. The General here is in full control of the whole field. His secret agents are in Garza's camp, and advices from here can be relied upon.

DO NOT WANT MEXICANS TO CROSS.

Army Officers Opposed to the Proposition—Expect No More Meetings.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—There is much speculation as to what will be the next movement of the Garza revolutionists. That they are organizing on Texas soil and dividing into numerous bands there remains no longer any doubt. The United States troops will be continued in the field as long as there are any indications of the neutrality laws being violated, and they will continue to spend their time in scouting for the Garza men as they have been doing for the last two weeks. The proposition of Mexican Minister Romero for an international agreement whereby United States troops may be permitted to cross into Mexico in pursuit of the offenders and vice versa is not well received by military officers of this department.

In speaking on the subject one of the Third Cavalry, who was in the Indian campaign with Gen. Crook, cited the killing of brave Capt. Crawford by Mexican soldiers in the State of Sonora, Mexico. He states that he was present at the time Crawford met his death and that the claims of the Mexicans, who perpetrated the bloody deed, that it was a mistake was totally false. This officer served for years along the Rio Grande, and he understands the Mexicans thoroughly. He asserts that the soldiers of that country would be glad of an opportunity to shoot down and plunder United States troops, and that even the officers would encourage and assist in committing the outrages. The hatred of the Mexicans for the American is intense.

Gen. David S. Stanley is of the opinion that there will be no more serious engagements with Garza's men on this side of the border for the present, at least. The officer whose command is now regarded as being in a most critical situation is Capt. George F. Chase, who was to have reached the Palito Blanco ranch, seventeen miles southeast of San Diego, at which place the Mexican authorities and Gen. Larenzo Garcia particularly claim that Garza has his headquarters. Capt. Chase has instructions to make a thorough search of the ranch.

Col. Martin, Assistant Adjutant-General, received a telegram today from Capt. William B. Wheeler of the Eighteenth Infantry, in command at Fort Ringgold, inquiring if he was authorized "to arrest without regular warrants, or hold as prisoners without possession of evidence, men suspected of having violated neutrality laws, or men so arrested and sent in by troops in the field."

Col. Martin telegraphed in response that suspected offenders could not be arrested without regular warrants, but that they could be taken prisoners and turned over to United States Deputy Marshals.

AMERICANS IN MEXICO SATISFIED.

They Declare That There Are No Serious Troubles in the Country—Property Secure.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 10.—At a largely attended meeting of Americans this evening the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

In view of the persistence through a portion of the press of the United States to create an impression injurious to the fair fame and good name of Mexico, we, citizens of the United States, residents of and engaged in business in Mexico, in conference assembled, do solemnly denounce as untrue and malicious various publications purporting to have been sent from Mexico misrepresenting the physical and political condition of the affairs of this country.

We solemnly declare that at no time in our experience has this country been so peaceful as at present, nor has the confidence of the people in and loyalty to the existing government ever been greater than now, under the wise, judicious, and firm administration of Porfirio Diaz. With the facilities which railroads and telegraphs afford, no disturbance in any part of the Republic could assume alarming proportions. It is true that the marauder Catarino Garza, with a handful of adventurers, has been creating a disturbance on the frontier, but it is equally true that when they have crossed into Mexico they have been promptly driven out.

No political significance can be attached to the arrest of priests in Puebla and in this city. It was the result of the enforcement of laws long in existence, and in no way connected with Garza's predatory movements. Statements that extraordinary distress exists in this country on account of the failure of crops are much exaggerated. The railway company offers work for all, and the government has removed duties from breadstuffs and provisions, so as to prevent suffering. There are no epidemics of yellow fever or small-pox in the country, and all statements regarding disease and suffering are without foundation.

In conclusion, we desire to assure our countrymen that no reliance can be placed upon the gloomy and mendacious reports with which the United States is being flooded. We earnestly declare that our persons and property are as safe under the eagle of Mexico as under the flag of the United States.

CANNOT COPE WITH GARZA'S MEN.

Troops Unable to Do More than Harass Revolutionists—For Confederation.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—It has now been more than two weeks since the fight between United States troops and a band of Garza's revolutionists took place at Retamal Springs, which was practically the beginning of the present trouble. There has been a great deal of hard work since that time, but nothing has been accomplished besides a temporary check of the operations of the revolutionists. The daily official reports to Gen. Stanley, commander of this military department, show that the situation is much more serious than when the first outbreak occurred. The number of Mexicans in the movement has increased, while the bands of revolutionists are now organized in every section of the border country between Eagle Pass and Brownsville, a distance of nearly 400 miles, and embracing an area equal to three or four average-sized States.

The United States troops are utterly unable to cope with Garza, and the best that they can accomplish is to protect the property of citizens. The only hope of the troops now is to worry the Garza men as much as possible until they finish their organization and make the decisive move.

It is the current report and general belief among the people along the border between Eagle Pass and El Paso that the real object of the Garza movement is to secure the independence and confederation of Coahuila, Chihuahua, Durango, and Sonora, and it is also asserted by the same people that the States are honeycombed with secret revolutionary societies.

Many Armed Men in the Mountains.

EAGLE PASS, Tex., Jan. 10.—At Torreon, Mexico, it is reported a band of 200 armed men have been seen in the mountains of Durango above Laredo. Active preparations are going on at that place to intercept them. Five of the gang have since been captured by the rurals. Whether they are a contingent of the Garza party or simply a band of robbers made desperate by the famine prevailing in that district cannot be learned.

THE MISSOURI UNIVERSITY FIRE.

Losses Aggregate $350,000 and Insurance $150,000—Classes Will Not Be Interrupted.

COLUMBIA, Mo., Jan. 10.—The State University's loss by fire last night includes the geological cabinet, $15,000, containing many rare specimens; physical laboratory apparatus, $4,000; military department, $5,000. Among the faculty on books, etc.: Dr. Blackwell, $3,000; Prof. Burnam, $2,500; Prof. Jones, $1,000; Judge Martin, $2,500; natural museum, $500; Prof. Purrington, $1,200. Complete aggregate, $350,000; insurance $136,000 upon main building, $10,000 upon library, $3,000 on museum, and $1,000 upon furniture. Ample accommodations for class-room have been secured, and the work of the university will proceed without serious interruption.

MARSHALL, Mo., Jan. 10.—The Cordella-Dunnica Banking company of this city suspended yesterday. J. P. Huston is the assignee. The assets are $160,000; deposits, $80,000; borrowed money from various sources about $80,000. It is said the depositors will be paid in full.

WHY HE WAS ANXIOUS

INSPECTOR PICKHAM'S STORY ABOUT WARREN SPRINGER.

He Claims That the Owner of the Building Where the Explosion Occurred Called at His House Friday Night and Pleaded for the Withheld Licenses—Mayor Washburne Extremely Indignant—A Rigid Investigation to Be Made—What Springer Has to Say.

[Continued from first page.]

down my steam until the right opportunity presented itself. Now, had the explosion happened on account of low water this safety-plug business would have played an important part with me. But the explosion did not come from low water. This I know to be a fact, for I have had practical boiler men at work on the wreck all day and they say that the reason for the explosion was that the water lifted off from the bottom of the boiler. This accounts for the fact that the boiler was burned along the bottom and front end. Any one who knows anything about a boiler will say that had the explosion resulted from low water the flues would have collapsed and loosened from the head. Such was not the case with this explosion, for the flues are still intact."

What Couldn't Be Explained.

Mr. Springer was not able to carry his explanation further and tell why or how the water could rise from the bottom when there was plenty of it in the boiler.

"No one can explain such things," he said. "We say that it is one of the peculiar freaks of steam."

Mr. Springer said that Inspector Pickham was holding back 500 certificates waiting for boiler-owners to make repairs. He dwelt on the fact that many other boilers were not provided with safety plugs, and seemed to think that this negligence on the part of others answered to excuse his case. He said that the repairs had not been put off on account of the expense, but because of the difficulty in cutting off power and the inability of Pickham to do the work Sunday, as the Superintendent provided.

Mr. Springer was asked to reaffirm his statement that the Boiler Inspector had said that he was willing to go on the witness-stand and swear that the boilers were in good condition. "That is just what he told me last Saturday," was Mr. Springer's reply. He wished to be quoted as saying that he considered John D. Pickham as strictly honest and reliable and as thoroughly capable of being Boiler Inspector as any man in Chicago. He had done considerable work for the Springer plants and it was always satisfactory.

"After all," said Mr. Springer, concluding the interview, "it was an unusually lucky explosion, taking everything into consideration."

"Notwithstanding the fact that it resulted in the death of five men?"

"Yes, notwithstanding the fact that five men have been killed. It might have been worse."

EDWARD B. GALLUP'S STATEMENT.

The Superintendent of the Springer Building Denies Some Allegations.

Edward B. Gallup, Superintendent of the Springer Building, speaking of the statements of Boiler Inspector Pickham, said:

"In the first place," said Mr. Gallup, "the city certificate that Mr. Pickham says was refused was not refused. It was withheld pending certain alterations suggested by Mr. Pickham which we agreed to make, and the contract for which was let to Mr. Pickham's brother. These alterations, though to my mind not necessary nor calculated to render the boilers less liable to explosion, were to have been made last Sunday. Mr. Pickham's brother was sick that day, so we let the thing run over until this Sunday, the 10th. If Mr. Pickham had refused us a certificate why did he not do as the law requires and empowers him to do—stop this plant?

"Every boiler we were running was bought new from the best firms; was constructed of the best material that the market afforded. Any boilermaker in Chicago will tell you that the specifications for our last boilers called for boilers 100 per cent better than any boilers in Chicago outside the rolling-mills. The boiler that exploded was built by the Coatesville Iron company, Coatesville, Pa., in 1883. The plate on it will show that it had a tensile strength of 500,000 pounds. The repairs when required had been made by the Excelsior Machine and Boiler Works and George W. McGregor, both reputable firms. Every boiler in the plant was cleaned, tested, and thoroughly repaired last July. The inspector of the Hartford Steem Boiler Insurance company is one of the best experts in America, and he will tell you that those boilers were in excellent condition."

"To what cause do you attribute the explosion?"

"I have my theory on that, which I will tell to the Coroner's jury, if necessary. It was not due to low water, however, nor to lack of safety plugs. The chief engineer had noted the water-gauge on this boiler not two minutes previous to the explosion, and will swear that the water supply was amply sufficient. The water tender noted it not five seconds before the explosion, and he told me that the supply was all right. As to the plugs, their benefit is theoretical. The Hartford man did not consider them essential. My candid opinion is that Mr. Pickham has made a mistake in his criticism of our methods and boilers. As business-men we had the best boilers that money could buy; our tenders and help were licensed engineers, and we had more of them than any plant in Chicago, excepting the rolling mills.

"I would give my year's salary not to have had the boys killed and hurt. But we court an investigation of our action and the condition of our plant. We intend to make proper provision for the families of the dead, and will bury the poor fellows. But Mr. Pickham and the public are in error when they hold that we were running without a certificate or contrary to the rules governing the safety and lives of our employés."

WHAT CRIMINAL COURTS COULD DO.

State's Attorney Longenecker Speaks of the Possibilities of Legal Proceedings.

State's-Attorney Longenecker was asked yesterday what could be done toward bringing some one to account in the criminal courts for deaths caused by explosions such as that at Warren Springer's building Friday, and what steps he intended to take in the matter. He said:

"The question as to who is liable always arises in such cases. We have had a good many. Every year or so we have a boiler explosion in which lives are lost. It is the same way with railroad accidents. It is hard to secure a conviction generally, because there is almost always a conflict in the testimony as to the facts."

"If a boiler was examined by the City Boiler Inspector Nov. 1, and found to be in bad condition and the owner knew it and an explosion took place Jan. 8 causing loss of life, could the owner be punished for causing such loss of life?" the State's-Attorney was asked.

"If the employés who were killed or injured had the same knowledge that the owner had of the condition of the boiler and continued to work there, their employer would not be criminally liable. But if their employer had this knowledge and they did not then he would be guilty of criminal neglect."

"How could he be punished?"

"He could likely be convicted of involuntary manslaughter if guilty of such negligence as would tend in case of accident to destroy life. A boiler explosion would naturally tend to have such an effect. If found guilty of involuntary manslaughter he could be imprisoned for from one year to the length of his natural life."

"Would not the City Boiler Inspector be criminally liable?"

"I do not think so. He would have no reason to believe that the boiler was kept in use after he had examined it and informed the owner of its bad condition. I do not know that it would be part of the Inspector's duty to stop him. It is probably the Inspector's duty to report the condition of a boiler to some one. I should suppose the procedure to be something like this: The owner receives a certificate from the Inspector that his boiler is all right, and uses this certificate as a voucher to get his license to run the boiler. To whom the Inspector makes his report I don't know. It might appear that the engineer, if he had knowledge that the Inspector found the boiler in bad condition, but continued to run it, would be guilty of manslaughter if loss of life resulted. There is a question, however, as to whether any one but the owner would be criminally liable. If the engineer knew it he took his chances, and he had not the power to change the conditions."

"Would not the Inspector be liable if he did not inquire into the reason why a certificate was not called for after months of delay?"

"The Inspector would have every reason to believe that an owner would comply with the ordinance. I do not know what all the duties of the Inspector are, but it seems to me he should report to some other department of the city government. If the Inspector did report defects in a boiler to some other department it would be the duty of that department to see that the owner did comply with the law.

"In the case of the Springer explosion I can't do anything until the Coroner acts and we find out what the testimony is. It remains to be seen whether the facts prove to be such as we have supposed in what I have said."

COUNSEL J. S. MILLER'S OPINION.

He Thinks Neither Springer Nor the Boiler Inspector Was Blameless.

Corporation Counsel J. S. Miller said last night:

"I saw the article in THE TRIBUNE this morning as to the inspection of those boilers. The prosecution for the failure to secure certificates from the Inspector would belong to the department of Prosecuting Attorney Douglas. I have not looked up the law in the matter, but it is my impression that it would be the duty of the Boiler Inspector to have pushed the prosecution in case the newspaper reports are true. According to those reports neither the inspector nor Mr. Springer was blameless."

"If an investigation shows negligence to have been responsible for the explosion and the loss of life, where should the blame be placed?"

"I am not sufficiently posted on the facts to warrant me in saying to what extent the Inspector or Mr. Springer is responsible. If Mr. Springer failed to comply with the law it was the duty of the Inspector to lay complaint before Prosecuting Attorney Douglas, whose place it would be to prosecute. That is the routine. A rigid investigation doubtless will be necessary to fix the responsibility."

COLD ALL THROUGH THE WEST

Sharp Weather and a Snowfall in Many Places.

"It is colder all over the West and is snowing from Colorado eastward through Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri, Illinois, and Michigan," said Mr. Frankenfield of the signal service last night. "It is only in the South where it is comfortable to visit at present," continued the Sergeant. "In the East the temperature is close to 15° above, and from here west it is touching zero. This morning it was from two to six degrees above in Wisconsin and Northern Michigan, and now in most localities there it is down to zero. The cold wave is covering the entire country north of the thirty-sixth parallel and west of the Missouri River, and is severe in Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming. It is snowing in Denver and eight degrees below, and snowing in Cheyenne. In Western Nebraska the temperature is down to zero, and in both the Dakotas it is below. All through the West the thermometer is falling. It is going to keep cold here, but the mercury will not go down much on account of the cloudy weather. It was as high as 15° today, but tonight it is 14°, and liable to go lower. At Milwaukee it is 6° above."

Mr. Frankenfield says it will probably continue snowing until this evening, with little change in temperature, and that tomorrow it will be colder and clearer. A storm commencing with the wind in the northeast sticks indefinitely. The snow here is unusually light and dry and it would take thirteen inches of it to make an inch of water. Ordinarily ten inches of snow make an inch of water. At St. Vincent, Minn. and Winnipeg it was 22° below, and at Minnedosa, Northwest British Territory it was 26° below.

Grand Haven, across the lake, is keeping up its phenomenal weather record. Jan. 1 it rained, and every day since then it has had a fall of about two inches of snow, and it was still snowing there last night.

The ponds in all the parks were equally crowded from morning until night and the day will doubtless be remembered as the first good skating time in the season of 1892.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 10.—Dispatches from various points in Kansas and Oklahoma Territory state that a severe snowstorm prevailed there today. The weather, which had been very cold for the last few days, began to moderate last night. The wind changed from north to east and snow began to fall early this morning, continuing until late this afternoon. The snow was light in Northern Kansas and did not greatly inconvenience the railways. In Southern Kansas and Oklahoma the weather was warmer and the snow heavier. It caused much delay in the running of trains. The Texas express of the Santa Fé is indefinitely late. All the trains from the south on the Missouri Pacific are delayed from one to three hours. The Rock Island in Kansas also reports late trains.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 10.—Reports from all sections of Nebraska show that today's storm was general. Snow commenced falling early last evening and continued through the night and nearly all day. A strong wind has been blowing, drifting the snow badly. The trains on all the Nebraska roads are delayed from one to two hours. In Omaha street car traffic has been hindered, but none of the lines have been abandoned. Tonight it is clearing and the thermometer is falling rapidly. So far no reports of loss of life have been received.

OTTUMWA, Ia., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—A heavy snowstorm set in here this morning and has continued ever since. Trains are delayed and traffic seriously disturbed.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 10.—This was the coldest day in two years, the mercury touching 5° below zero. The weather is moderating tonight and the mercury is now 28°.

EUROPE WANTS OUR SURPLUS PRODUCE.

Charles A. Pillsbury on America's Surplus and the Old World's Shortage.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—[Special.]—Charles A. Pillsbury of Minneapolis was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel today. He said:

There has never been so much money in New York as there is today. Money has not been so easy for years, nor the indications of prosperity for a coming year so flattering as they are now. Wheat went down a peg the other day on the government report that the crop for this year would be 617,000,000 bushels, but I have advices which lead me to think that Europe will want all our surplus produce. If our crop had not been unusually large, we could not meet the demand from Europe. Our crop this year is 100,000,000 bushels greater than it has ever been in a single year, and it is 200,000,000 bushels more than it was last year. Had it not been for the shortage in Europe the great crop here would have proved a calamity to the farmers. Wheat would have been so cheap that it would not have paid to market it. France, according to the best estimates, is short in its wheat crop this year 100,000,000 bushels. Russia is short on its crop of grain, including rye and oats, 300,000,000 bushels, and other European countries are short 200,000,000 bushels. The surplus of other countries has been sold and there is no supply to be had except from the United States.

I have in my pocket a letter from a man in Asia whose business makes it necessary for him to keep informed on the situation, in which he says it is likely that Russia will buy wheat in America before long. That is an unheard-of thing. It is as unusual as it would be for Minnesota or the other wheat-producing States to import wheat from Russia for consumption. It requires considerable time to get any noticeable benefits from a big crop. Money will be tighter at the start than it would with a short yield, because so much capital must be tied up in moving the crop. It is a gigantic business undertaking to handle 500,000,000 bushels of wheat and it ties up a fortune to do it. The banks in Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Duluth had to get together $25,000,000 for this purpose alone. This naturally causes a stringency until Duluth begins to come in. In fact, they are beginning to come now. Probably the farmers have parted with 60 per cent of their crop. In the three States of North and South Dakota and Minnesota there are $30,000,000 to be brought in and be distributed in payment for the wheat, and that means a great deal. I know of whole counties where the present crop will bring cash enough to pay off all the mortgages on the farms. This cannot fail to put that section of the country into good condition.

Arrested in Canada for Embezzlement.

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—At 5 o'clock this morning at a farm at Swansea, a suburb of Toronto, John Lovell, a Singer sewing-machine canvasser at Croswell, Mich., was arrested on a charge of forgery. It appears he has been selling machines for cash and sending into the company's office credit statements. He is alleged to have embezzled $1,000. The arrest is made on the strength of an investigation by J. J. Bell, the Port Huron manager for the company.

Magnetic Stone.

In Texas there is a stone about twenty feet in diameter that has wonderful magnetic power. It is said that it will draw a hammer or an ax to its surface even when placed ten to fifteen feet away on the ground.

DIRECT TO THE GULF.

THE ROCK ISLAND TO EXTEND TO FORT WORTH, TEX.

What the Recent Arrangement of the Road with the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Means—A Continuous Line from Chicago to Galveston—The System with Which the New Connection Has Been Made—New Territory That Will Be Made Accessible to Merchants of This City.

Chicago to Galveston, Tex., is the latest railroad combination. A continuous and direct line from the northern lakes to the Gulf of Mexico is assured. The building of 125 miles of road, an extension of the Rock Island railroad from Minco, I. T., to Fort Worth, Tex., will perfect the scheme. At Fort Worth a junction will be effected with the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad, with which road the Rock Island, as detailed in a New York special telegram to THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE, has practically completed arrangements which will afford the Chicago road trackage facilities to Houston, Tex., and thence through a traffic arrangement of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas road to Galveston, the gateway to the republics of South America.

President R. R. Cable of the Rock Island road is on his way to New York. E. St. John, the General Manager of the Rock Island, when seen at his Rush street residence yesterday was disinclined to talk upon the subject. He modestly said the knowledge of such a project was wholly within the province of the President. He had no personal knowledge of it beyond the fact that the Directors had authorized an extension of the Rock Island system 125 miles south of Minco, the present terminus of the road in the Indian Territory. He did not care to say as to the objective point south of Minco, but frankly admitted that the extension would result in forming connections with some of the Texas lines whereby Chicago would have direct access to several Texas points of commercial importance to this city.

Fort Worth the Objective Point.

This official confirmation of the proposed extension of the Rock Island 125 miles south of Minco indicates Fort Worth, Tex., as the objective point. Minco is almost directly north of Fort Worth, and, as a coincident, the distance is 125 miles almost to a fraction.

Fort Worth as the objective point could have no greater significance than a connection with the Missouri, Kansas and Texas system. The same system, it is true, could be reached at Henrietta, Tex., but Henrietta is less than 125 miles from Minco, and there are substantial pecuniary and traffic considerations why Fort Worth should be preferred. Fort Worth is a prosperous and growing city of Northern Texas, and it has railroad facilities not possessed by Henrietta. Chief of these is the Texas and Pacific railroad, by which road, in conformity with THE TRIBUNE'S New York information, the Rock Island will reach Shreveport, Baton Rouge, and New Orleans on the southeast and El Paso, Tex., on the southwest, at which latter point a connection can be made with the Mexican Central railroad for points in the interior of Mexico and the City of Mexico.

The feature of the great project, however, is the connection with the Missouri, Kansas and Texas system. The main line of this system extends from Houston, Tex., to Hannibal, Mo. Some of the best towns in Texas are reached by this system, among them Dallas, Denison, Austin, San Antonio, Jefferson, and Sherman. At Parsons, Kas., the system branches to Kansas City on the east and Junction City, Kas., on the West.

The Gould Lines' Territory.

The Gould lines cobweb the entire adjacent territory. Gould has always been able to dominate and control the Missouri, Kansas and Texas system. He has been able to "bottle up" the system if his terms were not accepted. Through manipulations peculiar to Wall street the control of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas has passed into the strong hands of the Standard Oil people, it is alleged. The new investors propose to place the system beyond the domination of the Gould interests by securing an independent outlet. This will result from the connection with the Rock Island system. It will be mutually advantageous to the roads and of immense benefit to Chicago. It will open up a territory heretofore practically controlled by St. Louis. Taken in connection with the Chicago corporation recently awarded the contract for carrying the mails from Galveston to South American ports the Rock Island project is fraught with stupendous consequences to this city.

MERCIER DEFIANT AND HOPEFUL.

Posing as a Savior of the Church—Interest in Today's Richelieu Election.

MONTREAL, Que., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—Ex-Premier Mercier arrived here from Quebec last night. He will remain here for ten days completing the Liberal organization for the coming struggle. The ex-Premier is more hopeful of the result of the elections than ever. He says each day is bringing him new friends. The Cabinet sat four hours last night, the principal business being in connection with the Royal Commission to investigate the administration of affairs during the Mercier government régime. The Commissioners are Judge Mathieu, Donald MacMaster, Queen's Councilor, and Damase Masson, merchant. They all belong to Montreal and are all Conservatives. They commence work tomorrow morning in the government offices here. The scandals to be unearthed in connection with railway subsidies and the crown lands department are said to be something frightful, although the ex-Premier still defies his opponents to prove any wrong doing on his part, or that of his late government. The Conservative press is daily publishing sensational revelations of alleged boodling on the part of Mercier and his friends. The Caisse d'Economie of Quebec, a local financial institution, at the request of the Provincial Treasurer, has supplied a list of letters of credit and other obligations entered into by members of the late government which now have to be met by the province. These letters reveal, to say the least, a grossly careless state of Nationalist financing. Mercier only laughs at these revelations. He says they will soon exhaust themselves and then will be his time to clear up the charges against his administration. The ex-Premier is depending solely on his appeals to the religious feelings of his countrymen, the French-Canadians, to placing him back in power.

His posing as the great savior of the church in French Canada, together with his covert insinuations that the opposition to him comes from Protestant enemies of the church, will doubtless bring him many thousands of votes, even supposing he offers no defense to the charges against his late administration. He knows this and keeps constantly raising this cry. As yet the church has taken no stand in the matter. It is hardly probable, however, that it will give its support to Mercier, although should it remain silent and raise no opposition to his getting back to power it will simply mean a Mercier triumph. The first shot for the Mercier party was fired today at Montmorenci, where a mass-meeting was held and was addressed by ex-Minister Langelier and Irael Tarte, ex-member of Parliament. Strong resolutions were passed indorsing Mercier as next Premier. Great interest is centered in the Richelieu election, which comes off tomorrow. A number of leading Conservatives went out today to deliver closing speeches. The result will be taken as a fair indication of popular feeling. The seat was formerly held by Sir Hector Langevin.

SCHEME TO FLEECE THE FARMERS.

Tricks of a Chicago Firm Which Made Much Money—Northwestern News.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—Some time ago a so-called supply house was started in Chicago to give farmers the benefit of a "square deal" and prevent them from being robbed by the home merchant. The company styled itself the Chicago Supply company. Not long ago an attorney at Northfield, Minn., was given a bill to collect against the firm, which was sent to attorneys in Chicago for collection, and the following reply was received: "The inclosed claims are returned as worthless. The company was apparently organized to swindle people and has done so to the extent of about $30,000, mostly people residing outside of the city being the ones swindled." It is not known just how many people residing in this section have been taken in, but it is evident that the operations of the supply company were conducted on a large scale. For instance, a farmer living in this vicinity was sold a large quantity of these goods which turned out to be comparatively worthless.

THE MATTER IS FINALLY SETTLED.

Arrangements Completed for a Keeley Institute in Chicago.

An organization which has recently sprung into prominence through a connection formed with Dr. Keeley is the Mutual Medical Aid Association of Chicago. In speaking of the history of the association and the wider scope of its work since Dr. Leslie E. Keeley has become identified with it, Dr. S. K. Crawford, Superintendent and Manager, said:

"Our charter bears the date of Feb. 14, 1890, and the organization was perfected as soon as the law would permit, March 31 following. The charter members of the organization were: Myself, N. Atchison, W. T. Glenn, and Charles C. Crawford. I am the originator of this plan. It was by no means an impulse, but had been under contemplation for years, and the feasibility of conducting such an enterprise had become a conviction, and so the move was made by asking these friends to join myself and my son in applying for a charter from the Secretary of State for conducting the business contemplated.

"The object for which our organization was formed and authorized by our charter is to furnish to its patrons medical and surgical service and medicines when the same may be required, and to vend and deal in all kinds of drugs and medicines and druggists' supplies and sundries, including surgical and dental instruments and appliances and sanitary goods of every description. We have deemed it wise to exert our energies along one line at a time, and we have found that to do the work well is as much as we can easily handle. As soon as ready to complete the organization Dr. Oscar C. DeWolf identified himself with the work, and Carter H. Harrison was made a director and President. Gen. I. N. Stiles was asked to join us as our attorney and did so. Others joined us but have since fallen out, and there was a vacancy in the board of five directors until Dr. Keeley was elected at a recent meeting of the stockholders. The difficulties encountered have been numerous but they have been overcome, until the machinery now runs smoothly. At one time there was a considerable amount of opposition from the medical profession, undoubtedly from a mistaken idea of the nature and workings of the association, but it has subsided, and the great body of the profession at this time regards it in a friendly light, or at least manifests no opposition. We have had no difficulty in filling our districts with good men, and we have now in every district a reliable and trustworthy physician. Many dislike to be pioneers in a work that is entirely new, and so a feeling of hesitancy has prevailed to some extent, but is fast fading away. I do not think the work was at all understood by the profession at the beginning, else there had been no such opposition.

"In the first conception of the work of the association the matter of temperance played a conspicuous part in its planning. It could not be foretold how the problem was to be solved, but a confidence was felt that it would be. Our work is aimed and destined to be largely along the high plane of preventive medicine, and we can conceive of no other way by which a high order of sanitation can be accomplished than by adopting the measures now in progress.

"It is a matter of indifference to me whether Dr. Keeley uses in his treatment of inebriety the 'bichloride of gold' or the 'bicarbonate of soda'—the results are what we want, and that feature of the matter seems to be well settled, and so when Dr. Keeley takes this important special department off our hands we feel gratified beyond measure. It seems to me altogether justifiable in Dr. Keeley to keep this secret of his discovery to himself and not be forced by public clamor, and not suffer the fate of prematurity in general. There is as much in the methods as in the therapeutic agents employed in the treatment of human ills generally, and perhaps this, like any other remedy, would be a failure in unskilled hands.

"I believe the clergy will give aid and assistance. They are broad-minded men, and all ready to work with might and main in behalf of fallen humanity, and whenever a way is found by which a great sin and horrible disease can be handled and uprooted they will stand shoulder to shoulder with all other good people in the accomplishment of the great work; and, more, I have such unlimited confidence in the clergy of all denominations and creeds that I have no doubt of their united help in the matter.

"Arrangements have not yet been made for a suitable building for the opening of the contemplated institute. There are several in view, and the location may not be settled for several days."

Good Thing for Him.

"Chappie tried some of his jokes on Miss Keene last night."

"And she snubbed him, I suppose?"

"She gave him a piece of her mind."

"Gave him a piece of her mind, did she? I thought he looked brighter than usual this evening."—*New York Press.*

Change Cars for Jerusalem.

A railway to Jerusalem will be completed next April.

DIPHTHERIA.

It is pretty well settled now that membraneous croup is diphtheria. Some practitioners deny this. In membraneous croup the white skin-like excretion appears low down in the bronchial tubes. In diphtheria it appears high up in the throat. In croup it does not curl up at the edges, while in diphtheria it does. There is this about all these maladies that are the work of bacilli. All diseases are not done by the same class of microbes. The same effect may be produced by microbes widely differing in character. The result of diphtheria is now held to arise not from the presence of the microbe, but from some poison that it secretes and that affects the blood. It will be seen, therefore, that as soon as there is the slightest appearance of the malady an antidote should be given. The best remedy is **Reid's German Cough and Kidney Cure.** It contains the best ingredients for destroying parasitic life, while it does not interfere in the slightest degree with the human system. There is no poison in its composition, and it can be given freely. As soon as there are the slightest symptoms of sore throat it should be given in small but repeated doses. Get this remedy of any dealer.

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A SENSATION ABROAD.

How an American Discovery Has Awakened Europe.

The Credit Is Due to a Citizen of the United States, but the Benefits Are Shared by the Entire World.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Considerable excitement exists in the highest scientific circles of Europe on a subject which concerns the welfare and happiness not only of the people of Europe, but also of the entire world. This trouble is the outgrowth of the strains of modern civilization. It is definitely settled that it is the great source of most physical troubles, and the real cause of most premature deaths. It masquerades under many names, assumes many forms, but they can all be summed up under the single title: Bright's disease.

High authorities have taken steps to ascertain the exact views of the leading physicians of Europe on this subject, and their condensed opinions are given herewith:

Sir Morrell Mackenzie, the leading physician of England, said: "I would say generally that Bright's disease is curable, but the man or woman who is troubled with it must be careful of every action, almost of every thought."

Dr. MacLagan, physician to the Princess Christian and other members of the royal family, says: "The name Bright's disease covers a multitude of complaints connected with the kidneys, particularly those complaints which are due to inflammation. How to arrest its progress is to answer the question as to what the latest cure may be."

Dr. William Edward Robson, physician of the royal navy, declared: "Like the majority of my professional brethren I have long regarded Bright's disease as incurable. I think so no longer. Hundreds of my patients have been cured by the use of Warner's Safe Cure, and I am willing to acknowledge and recommend thus frankly the value of this great remedy."

Dr. Samuel Mills of Charing Cross, said: "Bright's disease is not necessarily incurable. The duration of life will not be seriously impaired if proper precautions are taken."

Dr. Andrew Wilson of the Royal Society of Edinburgh asserts: "Warner's Safe Cure is of a safe character and perfectly reliable."

Prof. Gerhardt of Berlin says: "Bright's disease is curable except in cases of a shrinkage of the kidneys, and even then the patient may live from six months to twenty-five years, during which period improvements in health may be secured by the use of remedies insuring the normal action of the heart."

Dr. Hoesh of Berlin says: "I have used Warner's Safe Cure myself, as I have been the victim, on taking the least cold, of rheumatism and palpitation of the heart. This sensibility has disappeared, also the action of the heart is quieter."

Prof. Winternitz of Vienna says of Bright's rheumatismal disease: "It is curable, and in its other forms life may be prolonged."

Dr. Gustav Weber of Dessau, Germany, affirms: "By the use of 15 bottles of Warner's Safe Cure my general health has been restored, and I have completely cured myself of Bright's disease of the kidneys."

Dr. Dugardin Beaumetz of the Academy of Medicine, Paris, said: "The danger in Bright's disease results from the crippled condition of the kidneys, which no longer take out of the system poisons resulting from organic substances. The treatment consists in helping the inefficient action of the kidneys."

Dr. E. H. Whirsel-Huerlimann of Whippengen, Switzerland, makes the following remarkable assertion: "I am a living example that Bright's disease is curable. I suffered with that complaint for years, and know that the improvement, appetite, and strength have been caused through the use of Warner's Safe Cure."

The above facts prove what has been asserted by Mr. H. H. Warner, both in America and abroad, for years, that Bright's disease of the kidneys can be cured. When this claim was first made it was scouted by physicians, but today the leading doctors and scientists in both hemispheres agree that Bright's disease not only may be regulated, but can actually be cured. This is both cause for gratitude to the thousands of helpless sufferers who have been restored to health and also for all patriotic people that this discovery for the worst known of all diseases emanated from America and was put forth by an American. Instead of feeling that the hand of death is laid upon the sufferer when the presence of this terrible disease is first discovered, there is ample assurance from the statements of the above named physicians as to the cause and cure that no sufferer need despond.

ELY

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NEWSDEALERS CAN GET THE TRIBUNE AT THE HOME OFFICE FOR THE LOWEST PRICE, SAFE DELIVERY and NO PAY.

A LONG BALL SEASON.

MANY CLUBS FAVOR A BIG SCHEDULE AND EARLY START.

Championship Contests Will Probably Begin Early in April with 154 Games—Profitable Performances of Noted Four-Year-Old Runners—Estimated Earnings of Some of the Best-Known Pugilists During the Year—Notes from the Ring, Turf, and Diamond.

The next great work to be done in the baseball world is the building of a schedule for the new league. This may seem an easy task to some, but only the initiated can appreciate the trouble in store for the committee having the matter in charge. President Jim Hart of the local club is a member of the committee, and he lies awake of nights now thinking of the work ahead of him.

The majority of the members of the league favor a schedule of 154 games for each club, or fourteen with each of its fellows. This may be all right, but Jim has figured out that in order to play that many games the season will have to be started April 7 and kept open until Oct. 10. The mere idea of baseball here April 7 draws an involuntary shudder from a local crank, who has sat and shivered in the bleachers May 1. President Hart thinks, however, that the lake cities might be given a wide berth until the sunny days of May, and that the season could be opened easily enough early in April in Washington, Baltimore, Louisville, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Pittsburg. He believes the clubs could be kept moving on a circuit made up of those cities until late in April. Then the Chicago club could work east if necessary, and thus delay the opening of the season here until late in May, which would be just as well. Experience has shown that May 1 is entirely too early to open in the lake cities, and for that matter Oct. 10 is entirely too late to close in them. The schedule promises to give the league some trouble.

WINNING FOUR-YEAR-OLD FLYERS.

List of Those Winning $5,000 and Over in 1891—The Champions Since 1887.

Thirty-two race-horses in the 4-year-old division won $5,000 and more last season. Here is the list:

Horses.	Sires.	Starts.	First.	Second.	Third.	Unplaced.	Win'gs.
Banquet	Rayond'Or	30	15	5	4	6	$22,140
J. Morrow	Vagabond	28	9	6	8	5	15,785
Virgo d'Or	Virginius	28	17	6	2	8	15,150
Ches'p'ake	St. Blaise	30	13	10	5	2	14,845
Riley	Lo'gfellow	15	8	3	1	3	14,800
Racine	Bishop	27	15	6	1	5	13,948
Sir John	Sir M'dred	27	8	2	7	10	12,160
Longford	Lo'gfellow	30	12	5	4	9	10,850
T. B'kburn	L. B'kburn	34	10	6	9	5	10,765
G. Service	Reform	28	14	8	3	3	10,685
Demuth	TenBro'ck	15	5	2	2	6	10,305
Masteri'de	Sir M'dred	23	9	6	3	5	9,550
Watt'rson	Great Tom	31	13	3	5	10	9,150
Tex	Kinglake	31	11	8	5	7	9,082
Ban Chief	King Ban	11	3	3	1	4	9,060
Santiago	Grinstead	21	8	5	2	6	8,925
Busteed	Onondaga	32	15	5	6	6	8,837
Dalyrian	Daln'doch	58	15	11	6	26	8,645
Guide	Dou. Cross	38	11	13	4	10	8,510
Mohican	Iroquois	60	21	6	6	27	7,135
Kenwood	Faisetto	33	7	10	5	11	6,770
N. Archer	Hindoo	24	10	4	2	8	6,590
Eng. Lady	Miser	8	1	2	2	3	6,575
Miss Belle	Prince Ch.	23	10	3	2	8	6,345
Rancocas	Iroquois	40	12	5	6	17	6,250
Belisarius	St. Blaise	44	14	9	8	11	5,895
Princess L	Prince Ch.	17	5	4	2	6	5,530
Ocypete	D. Mont've	24	9	2	4	9	5,450
Uncle Bob	L. B'kburn	17	7	4	1	5	5,280
Silv'r L'ke	Silv'r Mine	31	7	5	7	12	5,027
Helt Skelt	Pell Mell	21	10	3	4	4	5,020
Mab Glenn	Hindoo	22	6	9	3	4	5,010
Totals		901	335	179	127	260	$294,874

The principal 4-year-old winners since 1887 have been as follows:

Year.	Winners.	Horses.	Winnings.	Total. Races won.	Total. Amount won.
1887	14	Eurus	$19,933	117	$165,648
1888	17	Firenzi	35,941	130	178,293
1889	22	Raceland	25,090	221	213,551
1890	23	Salvator	30,650	190	259,862
1891	32	Banquet	22,140	335	294,874

The combined winnings of the 2, 3, and 4-year-old $5,000 winners in 1891 reaches the enormous total of $1,808,177, against $1,386,395 won by their rivals in 1890; $1,223,800 in 1889; $945,451 in 1888; and $770,106 in 1887, showing an increase over the highest previous year of $221,782.

BEST PERFORMANCES OF PACERS.

List of the Records Since 1845, and Best Consecutive Heats Since 1876.

Following is the list of champion pacers since 1845:

James K. Polk, ch. g., Union Course, L. I., Aug. 12, 1845, 2:27.
Pet, rn. g., Union Course, L. I., Sept. 9, 1852, 2:18¼.
Yankee Sam, dn. g., Uhrichsville, O., Oct. 21, 1868, 2:16¾.
Rowdy Boy, blk. g., by Bull Pup, Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 14, 1874, 2:13¾.
Sleepy Tom, ch. g., by Tom Rolfe, Chicago, Ill., July 25, 1869, 2:12¼.
Little Brown Jug, br. g., by Tom Hal, Hartford, Conn., Aug. 23, 1881, 2:11¾.
Johnston, b. g., by Joe Bassett, Chicago, Ill., Oct. 9, 1883, 2:10.
Johnston, b. g., by Joe Bassett, Chicago, Ill., Oct. 3, 1884, 2:06¼.
Direct, blk. s., by Director, Independence, Ia., Sept. 4, 1891, 2:06.

The record of fastest consecutive heats by trotters and pacers since 1876 is as follows:

Year.	Trotters.	Heats.			Average.
1876	Goldsmith Maid	2:16	2:15½	2:15	2:15:42
1885	Phallas	2:15¼	2:15½	2:13¾	2:15:25
1890	Palo Alto	2:18¾	2:15	2:12¾	2:15:42
1891	Nancy Hanks	2:12	2:12¾	2:12	2:12:25
	Pacers.				
1877	Sweetzer	2:16	2:16	2:16¼	2:16:42
1879	Sleepy Tom	2:16	2:15	2:12¾	2:14:75
1879	Sleepy Tom	2:14	2:14¼	2:15¼	2:14:67
1881	Little Br'wn Jug	2:12¾	2:14¼	2:14½	2:13:83
1881	Little Br'wn Jug	2:11¾	2:11¾	2:12¾	2:12:00
1890	Hal Pointer	2:09¾	2:13	2:11	2:11:83
1891	Hal Pointer	2:10	2:10¼	2:10¾	2:10:42
1891	Direct	2:10	2:09¾	2:11	2:10:08
1891	Direct	2:09	2:08	2:08¾	2:08:58

MONEY EARNED BY PUGILISTS.

Record of What the Leaders Won During the Last Year.

The amount of money earned by professional boxers during the last year by fighting, as near as can at present be compiled, is as follows:

Doc O'Connell, $750; Ed. Conley, $250; Bob Fitzsimmons, $11,000; Jack Dempsey, $1,000; Jem Verrall, $500; Billy Woods, $3,750; Mike Conley, $350; Jack McGee, $500; Pete McCoy, $400; Paddy Gorman, $850; Jim Burge, $750; Harry Laing, $500; Bill Plimmer, $500; "Young Mitchell," $1,250; Danny Needham, $1,500; Tommy Ryan, $3,000; Ted Pritchard, $5,000; Jimmie Hagen, $500; Jake Kilrain, $9,000; George Godfrey, $1,000; Jim Daly, $900; Joe McAuliffe, $1,300; Denny Kelliher, $750; Martin Flaherty, $700; Joe Goddard, $2,750; Billy Smith, $2,500; Harris Martin, $3,100; Joe Choynski, $3,000; George Dixon, $8,300; Cal McCarthy, $1,450; Bill Keogh, $300; "Spider" Weir, $550; F. P. Slavin, $5,000; Austin S. Gibbons, $3,450; Joe Ellingsworth, $250; Billy Mahan, $750; Billy McCarthy, $1,000; Jim Corbett, $2,500; Peter Jackson, $2,500; Dick Burge, $3,500; Jimmie Larkins, $1,500; Johnny Griffin, $3,550; Andy Bowen, $2,000; Billy Myer, $6,000; Al Griffo, $1,750; Billy Murphy, $750; Harry Daly, $1,000; Jim Williams, $2,500; Billy Maher, $500; Jack McAuliffe, $3,800; Tommy Warren, $250; Jack Davis, $500; Paddy Gallagher, $750; Frank Kelly, $200; Stanton Abbott, $600; Pat Killen, $2,000; Ed Binney, $1,150; Tom Callahan, $500; Alec Greggains, 2,300; George La Blanche, $350; Tom Williams, $6,000; Johnny O'Brien, $3,750; Patsy Cardiff, $350.

IKE MURPHY'S CLOSEST FINISH.

He Made "Lucky" Baldwin Very Tired by Drawing It Too Fine at Saratoga.

When Volante was good, "Lucky" Baldwin had settled on a race, at Saratoga, to bet heavily on him. Ike Murphy was then the stable jockey. Knowing the colored Archer's fondness for a fine finish, Baldwin sent for him before the race and said: "Now look here, Murphy, I don't want any monkeying about this race, none of your sensational finishes. You just cut the old horse loose, and send him along from the fall of the flag to the finish. I've got a lot of money on this race, and I don't want to be worried about the finish."

Murphy showed his white teeth in a smile of acquiescence, and then in a low tone informed the ladies in Baldwin's party that he would make the old man faint away." When the flag fell Murphy pulled Volante back to fourth place, and held him steady around the first turn. Down the back stretch the leaders flew, with Murphy trailing along quietly on Volante, as though he were out for a pleasure ride. Baldwin began to grow nervous, bit off a big chunk of tobacco and masticated it at a tremendous rate. As the horses rounded the lower turn and entered the stretch Murphy began moving up inch by inch, but it seemed an impossibility for him to reach the leaders, but he did, and one by one they surrendered, until when within 100 feet of the wire Volante had disposed of all but one. Then with a magnificent exhibition of horsemanship Murphy fairly lifted his mount up to even terms and in the last bound landed Volante a winner by a nose, or, as the sporting fraternity term it, "by an eyelash."

Before the jockeys dismounted Baldwin turned to a member of the party and said: "George, I wish you would get these Volante tickets cashed and bring the money down to the hotel for me. I'm going home right away. I don't feel well. Some fellow swallowed a chew of tobacco which I had in my mouth when that black devil made that close finish."

To Meet Jackson.

It has been decided to have Peter Jackson meet two men at Battery D tomorrow night, each in contests of three two-minute rounds' duration. After John Dalton has faced the colored champion Jack King, a local heavyweight, will try conclusions with the Australian, who is expected to arrive in Chicago this morning.

Baseball Notes.

New York wants Milligan, the Washington catcher.

Burdock, the old Boston second baseman, wants to be a league umpire.

Manager Barnie is trying to exchange Hardie Richardson for an infielder.

Van Zandt, the pitcher signed by New York, wants his release, so that he may go back to the Staten Islands.

Lew Summons, the old minstrel who was part owner of the ill-fated Athletics, has gone back to the impersonation of negro character.

A wealthy wholesale liquor-dealer of Louisville has offered to start Pete Browning in the saloon business if he will retire from the diamond.

General Sporting Notes.

The dam of Sunol is in foal to Advertiser.

It begins to look as if Fitzsimmons were afraid of Hall.

Tommy Magee has arrived at New Orleans, and is accepting mounts there.

Langdon Smith, the well-known writer on sporting events on the New York *World*, is in the city.

Chris Smith, owner of Yo Tambien, Van Buren, and others, has arrived at New Orleans, and some of his string may winter there.

Phil Dwyer has been quoted as saying that no effort will be made next spring to keep the results of the Brooklyn races from the pool-rooms. The fight is too costly.

David Gideon and John Daly have joined their racing forces, and, hereafter, His Highness, Merry Monarch, Ludwig, and other horses will be run under the firm name of Gideon & Daly.

P. J. Dwyer has gone to Overton, Va., to examine Eon. If he can arrange with Col. Hancock, Eon will be returned to Brooklyn and fired. He is entered in the Brooklyn and Suburban Handicaps.

George Godfrey has received a request from the directors of the Pacific club of San Francisco for his terms to fight Joe Choynski. Some time ago Godfrey announced he had retired from the ring, but he sent word to the club that he would fight Choynski for a $5,000 purse and $500 for expenses.

In the published tables of racing records that of old Geraldine at six and one-half furlongs Oct. 30, 1891, at San Francisco has been overlooked. With 88 pounds up the aged daughter of Grinstead ran the distance in 1:19 3-5, which is the record, displacing Rinfax's 1:20¼, made on the same track with 106 pounds up last April in a match against Geraldine.

There is not the least chance of Nancy Hanks and Sunol meeting in a race. Mr. Bonner says that he is too old to think of changing the firmly-established policy of his life. If, however, the daughter of Electioneer does well she will start at Cleveland against the 2:08¾ record of Maud S., and there is nothing to prevent Mr. Forbes from doing the same with Nancy Hanks.

The great Australian race horse and sire Chester, by Tattedon, imp. Lady Chester, by Stockwell, died at Camden, N. S. W., recently. He was sold as a 2-year-old for $10,000 and was by far the greatest race horse of his day. He was one of the very few horses that won the double event of the V. R. C. Derby and Melbourne Cup, which he did in 1877. He was foaled in 1874 and sired many horses famous on the Australian turf.

A forty-mile race was recently run at Maronas, Montevideo, to see which were the fastest and which could stay the longest—native horses, half-breds, three-quarter breds, or thoroughbreds. Sixteen horses ran, coming under the following descriptions: Thoroughbreds, two; half and three-quarter bred horses, eight; criollo, six. The course was soft, although not heavy. A thoroughbred won with the greatest ease. The graded horses, those half and three-quarter bred, finished second, third, and fourth, while the criollos failed dismally.

HIS STORY CLEARS A CONDEMNED MAN.

Edward W. Campbell Confesses to Falsely Accusing a San Francisco Prisoner.

Developments in Chicago as to the murder of Samuel M. Jacobson in San Francisco in August, 1890, alluded to in yesterday's dispatches, bid fair to unravel a sensational story, as well as perhaps to acquit Sidney Bell, who is under sentence of death for the murder.

The story is thus told by Attorney John C. King:

"Jan. 2 I received a telegram from the agent of a detective association in San Francisco, advising me that a man named Edward W. Campbell would visit me Jan. 4 to make a confession as to a murder in San Francisco in 1890, in which he had prominently figured. That day a man came into my office and handed me letters of introduction. The letters gave his name as Edward W. Campbell. I called in the Chicago agent of the detective association. We conferred together and had a long talk with Campbell. He said he had sworn falsely against a man on trial for murder and now wanted to make a confession and if possible to right the wrong, for the accused was under sentence of death. Here is the story he told us:

"In August, 1890, Samuel M. Jacobson, a Jewish trunk manufacturer, was murdered in San Francisco. The family appeared averse to assisting the police in the case. Six months passed. A subordinate police officer told Capt. Lees, Chief of Detectives, that I knew all about the murder. I was given a minor position on the police force. The public was aroused, charged the police with inefficiency, and the latter became desperate. One day Capt. Lees said to me, 'It's about time you are telling us all you know of the murder of Jacobson.' I told him I knew nothing. He replied that somebody's neck would stretch for that murder and that it might be mine, and that if I wanted to save my life I must fix it on some one and tell all I knew about it.

"Soon after Sidney Bell, H. Schmidt, who was then under indictment for burglary and robbery, and myself were arrested, charged with the murder. Capt. Lees terrorized us until we believed that they intended to try to hang us unless we blamed it on some one. So finally we blamed it on Sidney Bell.

"He was arraigned for the murder. He was convicted on our testimony. We swore in court that we saw Bell kill Jacobson. He was sentenced to death on that testimony alone.

"Schmidt was sentenced to fifteen years in the penitentiary for burglary and robbery and soon taken to prison. He committed suicide the first day he was in prison. He would have been released a few days after his imprisonment, according to promise, but his conscience apparently so tormented him that he took his life. Before Schmidt killed himself he wrote a letter to Mrs. Bell in Columbus, O., the mother of Sidney Bell, telling her that he had together with Edward W. Campbell falsely sworn away the life of her son.

"Bell's attorneys succeeded in postponing the execution of the sentence on one ground and another, but now he is under sentence to be executed in ten days.

"I was released, went to Nevada, kept thinking and worrying over it until I concluded to tell the truth, so I came to Chicago for that purpose.

"I wanted his confession under oath," continued Mr. King, "and he wrote the confession and added that Harry Schwartz killed Jacobson; that the two had had a quarrel because the former called on Jacobson's sister in spite of the brother's protests. He also made a statement alleging great corruption among San Francisco officials. Campbell says he swore Bell's life away out of pure fear. I believe Campbell is telling the truth, and I believe Schwartz did the killing in self-defense. Campbell is ready to go to San Francisco to clear Bell.

Altogether Too Smart.

A shoe manufacturer of New England, becoming dissatisfied with the efforts of his salesmen, started over the route of one of them (without his knowledge) to see what he could do in the way of selling goods. He didn't meet with any success, and at last, on learning from an old customer that he was too late, the order having been placed, he offered to take the order at 1 cent per pair less if the dealer would countermand the one he had given. This was agreed to, and the manufacturer returned with the feeling that his journey had been an entire failure. But he discovered on looking at his correspondence that it was an order taken by his own salesman which he had bribed the dealer to repudiate. Then he soliloquized in language more emphatic than orthodox.—*Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

FINANCIAL.

ABOUT MONEY—
DO YOU NEED ANY?

We make loans of any size, large or small, on household goods; piano, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very low rates, for any length of time desired. Any part of the loan can be paid at any time, thus reducing the interest as fast as the loan is paid. If you need a loan please call on us.

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86 La Salle-st. (main floor).
First floor above the street.

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No removal, delay, or publicity; cheapest rates and easiest payment. See us first.
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CHICAGO TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, COR. Clark and Washington—Loans made at market rates upon commercial paper, approved names, warehouse receipts, merchandise, secured notes, equities in real estate, and any available collateral.

MONEY LOANED ON FURNITURE AND OTHER securities without removal; write and we will call. SHIMEALL & MILLER, Room 17, 143 La Salle-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

MEN TO TAKE ORDERS; NO DELIVERING OR collecting; no experience; steady work; best terms; best specialties; samples free. GLEN BROS., Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED—LIVE AGENTS TO SELL THE BEST mat on the market for store and dwelling doors. Apply to Gilcher Steel Mat Co., 106 Canal-st., Cleveland, O.

WANTED—SOME ONE TO TAKE THE AGENCY for a household article, entirely new, that retails for 15 cents. Pays 100 per cent profit and will positively sell to every family. Inclose stamp. ROBERT WEST, Cleveland, Ohio.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—A NEW STOCK. A NEW STORE. AN OLD-ESTABLISHED BUSINESS.

Patrons are cordially invited to call and inspect our new quarters. Diamonds in every variety. Increased facilities for handling your business. Bottom prices. Trade terms. GEO. E. MARSHALL, 195 and 197 Wabash-av., cor. Adams-st., Importer of Diamonds.

PERSONAL—ALL LADIES DESIRING TO BEcome beautiful as Dresden china free of charge call or address for sealed circulars to MRS. DR. MILLER, 241 Wabash-av., 2d floor.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 235 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet, instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for service. Hours 9 to 5.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A1 BOOKKEEPER; 8 languages; moderate salary. R 98, Tribune.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED — BUSINESS HOUSES furnished stenographers free of charge. Prompt attention and satisfaction guaranteed. S. E. PETERSON & CO., 72, 143 La Salle-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc

WANTED—COACHMAN. ROOM 408, 225 DEARborn-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATIONS WANTED — BUSINESS FIRMS wanting help of any kind apply to WM. REED & CO., Tacoma Building.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE gratuitously supplied with very expert stenographers from our special list, or with less expert yet accurate from our advanced dictation class, composed of writers of all systems; some are good penmen; some bookkeepers; a few own machines. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPERS, SALESMEN, AND clerks out of work or wishing to improve their position call at 185 Dearborn-st., Room 27.

Salesmen.

WANTED—SALESMEN ON SALARY OR COMmission to handle the New Patent Chemical Ink Erasing Pencil; the greatest selling novelty ever produced; erases ink thoroughly in two seconds; no abrasion of paper; 200 to 500 per cent profit; one agent's sales amounted to $620 in six days; another $32 in two hours; we want 1 general agent for each State and Territory; for terms and full particulars address The Monroe Eraser Mfg. Co., La Crosse, Wis. X 14.

WANTED—TRAVELING MEN HANDLING other line of goods to sell oils and greases on commission. Address A A 100, Tribune office.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS, EXPERIENCED CASH register salesmen for States and counties. Address, with references, R 81, Tribune office.

Solicitors and Canvassers.

WANTED—A BOOK CANVASSER ACCUSTOMED to city work and high-grade publications can secure a favorable contract for a year's work in Chicago. Address T 163, Tribune office.

Salesmen.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED CITY SALESMEN. Must give bond. O 146, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—200 CAR BUILDERS. APPLY TO Madison Car Company, Madison, Ill.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED DRY GOOD MAN who understands thoroughly advertising; good salary to the right man; references required. L. WOLFSON, San Antonio, Tex.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A MAN OF GOOD character; $15 per week. J. R. GAY, 194 East Madison-st.

WANTED—MONDAY 37 MERCANTILE VACANcies, CAMPBELL, DOWD & CO., Room 11, 107 Clark.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Stenographers.

WANTED—STENOGRAPHERS TO JOIN DICtation class; plenty of positions; $2 per week. S. E. PETERSON & CO., 72, 143 La Salle-st.

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WANTED—GOOD COOK FOR FAMILY OF TWO. References. Wages, $6. 902 State-st., Waukegan, Ill.

General Housework.

WANTED — A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; good wages. Apply 719 W. Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

North Side.

FOR RENT—UNTIL JUNE 1, A MOST DESIRable and handsomely furnished residence, north of Oak and east of State-sts. GEO. H. ROZET, 418, 86 La Salle-st.

Hyde Park.

TO RENT—5413 MADISON-AV., A 10-ROOM house; low rent; modern improvements. M. L. PEARCE, 95 Dearborn-st., Room 24.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—NEW AND MODERN 6-ROOM FLATS, with gas fixtures, hot and cold water in the new stone front buildings on State-st., between 47th and 48th-sts.; this building is filling up with first-class families, and the neighborhood is respectable and first-class every way; rent $22.50 to $25 per month. Apply to JACOB WEIL & CO., 166 Dearborn-st., or at office on the premises.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED 9-ROOM apartment, Michigan-av., near Auditorium Hotel; rent $2,000 per year. Address D C 26, Tribune.

North Side.

TO RENT—IN THE GRANADA, RUSH AND Ohio-sts., one flat of four rooms, and one of 7 rooms; steam heat, hot and cold water, elevator, and janitor service. A. F. KEENEY, Manager.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM, $7 per month, with light, heat, and use of bath; also elegant large back room or east front alcove. 2252 Wabash-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS in the Granada, Rush and Ohio-sts., steam heat, hot and cold water, with elevator and janitor service. A. F. KEENEY, Manager.

TO RENT—FRONT ALCOVE, TWO CLOSETS, hot and cold water; single rooms. 135 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—SOUTH WATER-ST., NEAR 5TH-av., fine store and basement, running through to Lake-st., with floor above if desired. SNOW & DICKINSON, Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR RENT—NO. 4734 STATE-ST., A NEW stone front building, store room, cemented basement, 17 sleeping rooms, besides parlor, sitting-room, dining-room, kitchen and toilet rooms; suitable for a small hotel or restaurant. Apply to JACOB WEIL & CO., 166 Dearborn-st., or on the premises.

TO RENT—296 WABASH-AV., NEAR AUDItorium, store, basement, and 1st, 2d, 4th, and 5th stories; building 20x160 to a wide alley; electric power elevator; possession can be given of store, basement, and second story any time after Feb. 1. S. W. PACKARD, owner, 27 Borden Blk.

FOR RENT—I HAVE LEFT FOR RENT SEVeral of the elegant store rooms, with cemented basements, in the new stone front block on State-st., between 47th and 48th-sts., which is one of the best locations for business of any kind south of Van Buren-st.; will rent cheap to responsible parties. Apply to JACOB WEIL & CO., 166 Dearborn-st., or on premises.

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TO RENT—OFFICES IN 23 MODERN BUILDings. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st. Tel. 681.

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WANTED—TO RENT—TWO ROOMS ON FIRST floor for dental parlors and rooms above connected therewith, for family of two; South Side; Michigan-av. preferred. Address B G 145, Tribune.

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MAGNIFICENT HOUSE—One of the newest and finest places on the South Side; $250,000.
ELEGANT MODERN HOUSE—Very costly interior; $130,000.
PRAIRIE-AV.—Fine modern house, 70 ft.; $85,000.
PRAIRIE-AV.—Fine modern house, 68 ft.; $80,000.
PRAIRIE-AV.—Beautiful new house, elegant interior, costly decorations; $60,000.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Blue Bedford stone house; $90,000.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Very fine house, 60 ft.; $115,000.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Brown stone with 32 ft.; $60,000.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Fine house, elegant interior; 75 ft.; $85,000.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Stone front, 51 ft. and barn; $42,000.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Brown stone, 50 ft. and barn; $50,000.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—New brown stone house; $36,000.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—New brown stone house; $48,000.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—New house, No. 3656; just completed and decorated; it has never been occupied; 25 ft. front; immediate possession; key at my office.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Four modern houses bet. 29th and 35th-sts.; $25,000, $33,000, $25,000, $30,000.
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KENWOOD—Four beautiful modern houses, with large grounds; $26,500, $35,000, $45,000, $18,000; if you want a pleasant home look at these.
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GROVELAND-AV.—Two houses near 32d-st., $12,000, $16,000.
CALUMET-AV.—Fine house, heated by steam, with 37 ft. lot; $25,000; a bargain.
SOUTH PARK-AV.—Stone-front house, s. e. cor. 32d-st.; heated by steam; a bargain.
NEW COLONIAL RESIDENCE—Will be finished and decorated in a few weeks; lot 56-ft. front; first-class house in very choice location; $65,000.
FINE HOUSE north of 22d-st.—Corner lot, 51x171 ft., east and south front; $75,000.
FINE NEW HOUSE north of 31st-st.—Interior finish by Carsley & East; first-class barn, lined with white glazed brick; lot 75x150 ft., east front; $45,000.
GRAND-BOULEVARD—New, stone front house on corner, with 37 ft. front; very desirable.
CORNER HOUSE—New and first-class, with lot 30x164 ft.; east and south front; $26,500.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—FOR 5 OR 10 YEARS. new 4-story and cellar brick building, 61x100 ft., of mill construction, on Alton R. R., near Archer-av., with lot 265x188 ft., and side track 200 ft. long. MATSON HILL, 607 Home Ins. Building.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE GROVE-AV., COR. 50TH-st., cheap.
Kimbark-av., near 58th-st., 50x180; choice; this is near new university.
Midway Plaisance, near Drexel, 75 ft.; cheap.
Bargains throughout South Side.
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FOR SALE— HIGH CLASS RESIDENCES. 3613 and 3615 Ellis-av. (2 sold). stone fronts, 10 rooms, with every convenience to equip a first-class house. Open daily. For terms and detailed description address FRED P. HOPKINS, 175 Dearborn-st., Room 48.

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FOR SALE—NEW MODERN TWO-STORY BRICK flat building, on Kedzie-av., near Ogden; $5,500. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS AND MANUFACTURING property. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BIG BARGAIN—47TH-ST., NEAR St. Lawrence-av.; 50x120 ft., at $150; rine for store and flats. E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD RESIDENCES AND LOTS Large list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

LAKE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—S. W. COR. WALLACE and 57th-sts.; on line of C. & W. I. R. R.; 549x125 ft. to alley; good location for factory or coal and lumber yard. E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—531 ROSENMERKEL-ST., ENGLEwood, new frame house, with all modern improvements, 8 rooms and bath, made in the most substantial manner; will sell at a low figure and on easy payments. CHARLES G. FRENCH, 185 Dearborn-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—GREAT STOCK FARM—GREATEST sacrifice ever made in a farm; 1,050 acres; best farm residence in the county; 50 rods from depot and village; feed-mill and scales; farm grass; all fenced; feed-yard joining shipping-yard; good business site; $30 per acre, including implements; small property taken in part pay. Inquire of D. A. BLACK, 1204 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago, or R. B. LYTLE, on farm, Sulphur Springs, Iowa.

FOR SALE — ONE OF THE BEST CATTLE ranches in the West; large herd of good cattle and good equipments; $250,000. J. F. DEPEW, 2230 Curtis-st., Denver, Colo.

OTHER REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WILL BE DISPOSED OF AT PRIvate sale, a charming home on the South Atlantic coast, about 10 miles from Savannah, Ga., on an arm of the sea known as Vernon River, including mansion, greenhouses, stables, and outbuildings; all in good order and ready for occupancy. The grounds are in a thorough state of cultivation with flower gardens, lawns, fruit trees, nut trees, and grapevines. The frontage on the river is about 1,000 feet and the entire acreage 27 acres. The dwelling contains a large library with five bookcases filled with standard works, dining-room, parlor, 6 bedrooms on first floor; on second and third floors 6 bedrooms and 3 bathrooms with closets. Ample outbuildings for servants, with stables. Hot and cold water on every floor of house and heating furnace with registers; fireplaces with grates in all rooms. Artesian well with pipes and hydrants over grounds. Telephone connecting with telegraph company and with all telephones in Savannah. Railway station less than half mile from place. Location perfectly healthy the year round and excellent winter climate. Fish and oysters in abundance in Vernon and three adjoining rivers. Only 7 miles from sea buoy, with 15 feet of water to wharf in front of place. Admirably located for a club on account of good fishing and proximity to game.
No place on the South Atlantic coast better located for an ideal seacoast home.
For terms and any further particulars apply to ALFRED L. HARTRIDGE, Savannah, Ga.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—WE WANT TO BUY GOOD 6 PER cent fee from $50,000 to $100,000; prefer it on car line; South, West, or North Side.
BOWERMAN, FARNUM & WARE, 83 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—EQUITY FOR CASH, CENTRAL West Side, improved. T 93, Tribune office.

WANTED—REAL PROPERTY ACTUALLY renting for $50,000. Owners address by mail. B. PEARCE, 310 Tacoma Bldg.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—WANT PROPERTY REALLY renting for about $50,000; will give money, securities, and other clear property. Owners address by mail B. PEARCE, 310 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR EXCHANGE—CLEAR WESTERN LAND FOR merchandise. What have you? O 35, Tribune.

40 ACRES OF STONE LAND AT BEDFORD, INdiana, worth $60,000, to exchange for a good Chicago equity. INGALLS & KIMBELL, 175 Dearborn-st.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

A PRIVATE FUND OF MONEY TO LOAN ON real estate in amounts to suit. NORMAN T. GASSETTE & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

GREENEBAUM SONS BANKERS, 116 and 118 La Salle-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN COOK COUNTY, including building loans, made promptly at current rates. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE. B. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 13 and 14, 116 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE in sums to suit at lowest market rates; prompt inspection; funds on hand. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., Est'd. 1879. 149 La Salle-st., Major Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE at current rates; building loans made. TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT in large and small amounts; money on hand; no delay. LOEB & GATZERT, 125 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES ON good real estate security. JAMES L. WALLER & CO., 119 and 121 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY REAL estate; 5, 5½, and 6 percent. E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate at lowest rates; money advanced to build. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON INSIDE REAL ESTATE at 6 and 7 per cent. J. H. WHITESIDE & CO., 171 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE at lowest current rates. GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON, Tacoma Building.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate at 6 per cent. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 69 Dearborn-st.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, S. W. COR. LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rates of interest.

$500, $1,000, $2,000, AND UPWARDS TO LOAN on improved Chicago real estate. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 1203 Chamber of Commerce.

$2,000—LOANS ON COOK COUNTY IMproved real estate, sums of $2,000 and over, at low rates. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., E. S. JUDD, Mang'r. Loan Dept., Madison and La Salle-sts.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE OF PRIVATE residences; all kinds of household goods bought at liberal prices. Call personally on us before selling. Fidelity Storage Warehouse, 83 Van Buren-st.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE, CARPETS, household goods. T. P., 21 Park-av.

FOR SALE—CARPET AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS 189 Oak-st., 1st flat.

ROOFING.

WE CAN REPAIR YOUR OLD GRAVEL ROOFS promptly; we will tell you cost of repairs free. Ford Roofing Co., 153 Washington-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MRS. LAMONT, CLAIRVOYANT, GIVES NAMES in full; advice in love, family, and business affairs; charms specialty. 228 N. Clark-st., 1st flat front.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

LYON & HEALY SPECIALS.

$125—UPRIGHT PIANO; HAS BEEN THORoughly overhauled. Easy terms. LYON & HEALY.

$75—HALE SQUARE, 7 OCTAVES, CASE OF handsome design. Has been placed in good condition. LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

$50—A SQUARE BACON PIANO AT THIS price is remarkable value. LYON & HEALY.

$150—HAZLETON PIANO, 7 OCTAVES, IN FINE condition. Easy terms. LYON & HEALY.

$325—HARDMAN UPRIGHT CABINET GRAND piano. Beautiful rosewood case, adjustable music-desk. Might be easily mistaken for a brand-new instrument. Easy terms. LYON & HEALY.

$200—FULL CABINET GRAND UPRIGHT HARDman piano; practically new. Easy terms. LYON & HEALY.

$100—KNAUER, 7⅓ OCTAVES, ROSEWOOD, IN good condition. LYON & HEALY.

$150—CHICKERING, 7⅓ OCTAVES, ROSEWOOD finish, very fine condition. LYON & HEALY.

$200—ERNEST GABLER & BRO. UPRIGHT, PRACtically as good as new. LYON & HEALY.

$250—FISCHER BURLED WALNUT UPRIGHT cabinet grand; nearly new. LYON & HEALY.

AND MANY OTHERS EQUALLY DESIRABLE.

CLEARING SALE of slightly-used and second-hand pianos to reduce accumulation at once. The above few samples are taken at random. We are confident that we can furnish you just about such an instrument as you desire. Out of town purchasers may avail themselves of this opportunity with perfect confidence. Our new stock is the largest and finest in the West. The four great leading makes are sold only by us.
KNABE, FISCHER, NEW ENGLAND, PEASE.
Tuning and moving. New pianos for rent.
LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

HALLET & DAVIS, KIMBALL, EMERSON } PIANOS.
KIMBALL ORGANS.
BARGAINS IN NEW PIANOS, Slightly damaged in finish.
BARGAINS IN SECOND-HAND PIANOS, all of which are marked IN PLAIN FIGURES.
ONE PRICE TO ALL and that invariably THE LOWEST.
EASY TIME PAYMENTS. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
NEW PIANOS TO RENT.
W. W. KIMBALL CO., Wabash-av., near Jackson-st.

UPRIGHT PIANOS—

3 Vose & Sons' pianos, each $125, $165	$175
1 Kroeger & Sons' piano	225
2 Decker pianos, each $175	200
1 Hathes Bros.' piano	100
2 Weser Bros.' pianos, $100	125
3 Schaaf pianos, $150, $165	175
2 upright pianos, your choice, each	100
1 Chickering piano	175
10 square pianos, each $40	100

EASY TERMS TO SUIT BUYERS.
Every piano warranted to be as represented or money refunded.
Pianos moved, tuned, repaired, and stored.
200 pianos to rent—$3, $4, and $5 per month; one year's rent allowed if purchased.
SALESROOMS OPEN EVENINGS.
ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

ORGANS. ORGANS. ORGANS.
To reduce our large stock before Jan. 1 we are offering ORGANS at prices that must sell them.
SECOND-HAND ORGANS from $10 upwards.
NEW ORGANS from $20 upwards.
SELF-PLAYING ORGANS.
Any one can play, even if without previous musical education.
LYON, POTTER & CO., 174 and 176 Wabash-av.

ESTEY & CAMP. ESTEY & CAMP. ESTEY & CAMP. ESTEY & CAMP. The BEST of GOODS, PRICES, and TERMS.
Decker Bros., Pianos, Decker Bros., Estey, Pianos, Estey, Camp & Co., Pianos, Camp & Co., Arion, Pianos, Arion.
Estey Organs. Estey Organs.
All in endless variety of NATURAL woods.
Instruments to rent on PURCHASE plan.
Every Instrument GUARANTEED as REPRESENTED. ESTEY & CAMP.
233 State-st. 49, 51, and 53 Jackson-st.

$6 MONTHLY UNTIL PAID BUYS A NEW upright piano, fully warranted; price, $165, $175, $200, and $225. French walnut, mahogany, rosewood, and oak cases. Open evenings. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

MASON & HAMLIN PIANOS. Indorsed by highest authorities everywhere and fast becoming as famous as the MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS. The acknowledged standard of excellence. For cash, easy payments, and rented. Bargains in slightly used and second-hand pianos and organs. Mason & Hamlin Organ and Piano Co., 149 Wabash-av.

1 7⅓-OCTAVE UPRIGHT PIANO, $125. Or rent $3 per month. Sole Agent for the celebrated ALBRECHT, BLASIUS, and "SCHAFF BROTHERS PIANOS." Cash or payments to suit. HORACE BRANCH, 208 State-st.

THE MATHUSHEK PIANOS AND THE reliable NEWBY & EVANS pianos are sold only by the Thompson Music Co., 259 Wabash-av.

FOR CASH—ODD STYLES OF PIANOS will be sold at factory prices until Jan. 5 on account of the issue of new catalogues. A. H. RINTLEMAN & CO., 146 State-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

North Side.

240 LA SALLE-AV.—WARM, COSY, DOUBLE, also pretty single room; superior accommodations; refined people; board; references.

Hotels.

CURRIER'S HOTEL, 15 S. CLARK—NEWLY FURnished, steam heated rooms, 50c day, $2.50 week.

EUROPEAN HOTEL BREWSTER, 292 DEARborn-st., corner Van Buren; central location; lighted by electricity, heated by steam; everything new; inspection invited; rooms 50 cents per day up; reasonable weekly rates. W. E. MARSH JR. of Galt House, Cincinnati, O.

HOTEL OAKLAND, DREXEL AND OAKWOOD-blvds.—Charming location; service and appointments excellent; a splendid hotel home for families and transients; rates very reasonable.

WOOD'S HOTEL (EUROPEAN), WABASH-AV. and Van Buren-st., Auditorium Block—Elegant rooms; steam heat; elevator; baths; all new and modern; rates, day, 75c up; week, $4 up.

Miscellaneous.

CONSULT THE "HOME" DIRECTORY, 302 TAcoma Bldg.; free to boarders; houses everywhere.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—MAN, WIFE, AND BOY OF 8 WANT board with private family. Reply with prices, which must be moderate, to O 144, Tribune office.

BOARD — AND FURNISHED ROOMS EVERYwhere. The "Home" Directory, 302 Tacoma.

BOARD—FOR FURNISHED ROOMS OR ROOMS and board apply to WM. REED & CO., 1209 Tacoma.

INSTRUCTION.

AT THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL—This is the only school in the city where the Munson system is taught competently and which maintains a separate department for placing pupils in positions, as well as other competent applicants. Daily dictation class for writers of all systems, with typewriting practice and paper, $2 a week. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

FRENCH LESSONS SPECIALLY AT RESIdences by experienced native teacher, "NATURAL METHOD." Write to L. G., 1517 Michigan-av.

MISS CORCORAN, ARTIST; INSTRUCTION given in pastel, oil, crayon, and water colors; portraits a specialty. Studio, 243 State-st.

PRIVATE LESSONS — PIANO, FRENCH, GERman for ladies and children only. 5958 Wright-st., Englewood, near E. I. depot.

1871. —ATHENÆUM— 1892. "THE PEOPLE'S COLLEGE." New Athenæum Building, 26 Van Buren-st., has attractive class-rooms, choice Library, and spacious Gymnasium. It employs 29 teachers. Day and evening sessions. Pupils may enter at any time. Best advantages in business school, shorthand, drawing, mathematics, engineering, wood-carving, language. Send for circular.

STORAGE.

AMERICAN STORAGE COMPANY'S NEW FIREproof warehouse—Storage for household goods and merchandise; lightest and cleanest in the city; call and see this warehouse before storing elsewhere. 71 and 73 West Monroe-st. Tel. 1273.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE — LIGHT, dry, and well ventilated; six-story building exclusively used for storage of furniture; storage taken very low; 15 years under one management; private compartments. 79, 81, 83 Van Buren-st. Expressing.

ORIENTAL STORAGE WAREHOUSE — FOR storage of furniture and general merchandise, the large and substantial building, centrally located, 399, 401, 403, and 405 West Madison-st.; good light and thorough ventilation; extra care taken of pianos and carriages; packing, moving, shipping a specialty; advances made. Tel. 4026. The E. Jennings Co.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS—Largest, oldest, and safest in the city. Moving and packing furniture a specialty. West Side—156, 158, and 160 W. Monroe-st. Tel. 4579. South Side—350 and 352 Wabash-av. Tel. 1543. GEORGE PARRY.

CLOTHING.

A. H. S., 502 NORTH WELLS-ST., PAYS THE highest price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

FOR SALE—2 CLOAKS; AN ELEGANT MATElasse silk Newmarket, brand new, and a beautiful plush; each 38-inch bust. Call at 237 Wabash-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN ACTIVE, ABLE MAN WISHING TO ENGAGE in a safe and profitable manufacturing business should call and investigate the merits of an old established business now offered for sale on its merits. This invitation is extended in perfect good faith and any applicant known to me or properly identified will be afforded every facility for investigation; must invest $5,000 or more. CHARLES L. PAGE, 119 Dearborn-st.

A RESPONSIBLE MERCHANDISE BROKERAGE firm, with established trade in Oregon and Washington, wishes the handling of first-class line of cigars from a factory to see to the jobbing and retail trade; best of references. Address W. W. & Co., 62-64 Stark-st., Portland, Ore.

ANY ONE LOOKING FOR A BUSINESS OPENing in Chicago of any kind or any location, will do well to see The Wheeler Investment Co., Promoters and Hotel Brokers, Suite 314, 167 Dearborn.

AM PREPARED TO PAY CASH FOR STOCKS OF merchandise; will be in the city for ten days only. Address D C 30, Tribune office.

BY ORDER OF THE SUPERIOR COURT OF Cook County I am directed to advertise for and receive proposals for the purchase of the livery business of Gunderson & Lindberg, together with all the horses, carriages, harness, and equipments for cash. Said barns are located in rear of 385 and 387 East Superior-st. and 220 and 222 Illinois-st. The inventory and stock can be seen at either barn. Send separate proposals for each barn to Room 20, 154 La Salle-st. FRANK MEYER, Receiver.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—I HAVE IN MY hands for sale a drug store, centrally located in Mobile, Alabama, with fresh stock of drugs and medicines and established trade. A bargain can be had if applied for immediately. JOSEPH ESPALLA JR., Real Estate and Insurance Broker, 112 St. Francis-st., Mobile, Ala.

FOR SALE—15-ROOM HOUSE, ELEGANTLY FURnished, bringing in $230 per month, with four best rooms to rent yet; will sell for $1,300; $400 down, balance to suit; best location on South Side; This is a snap. Address R 6, Tribune office.

HAVE A SPLENDID LIST OF CHICAGO HOtels, saloons, restaurants, and rooming houses. CHAS. S. HOLMES, Hotel Broker, Room 305, 167 Dearborn-st.

HOTELS BOUGHT, SOLD, LEASED, OR EXchanged. CHAS. S. HOLMES, Hotel Broker, Room 305, 167 Dearborn-st.

INVESTORS—IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR INvestments why not see The Western Short Distance Telephone now being successfully operated in this city, county, and State? Rights for sale. Call at Room 622 Pullman Building.

JEWELRY STORE FOR SALE—EVERYTHING complete; best locality on West Side—at inventory; low rent long lease; established 25 years; inventory about $2,000; part time if required; no agents. Address O 74, Tribune office.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

PUBLIC AUCTION SALE—ALL THE LAND, buildings, machinery, tools, and plant of the Chicago Lock Company at Grand Crossing, Cook County, Ill., will be sold at public auction without reserve on Thursday, Jan. 21, 1892, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon on said premises. Terms cash. O. L. BASSETT, President Chicago Lock Company.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE — MARE IN FOAL, HAZEL Wilkes, 9 years old, with a record of 2:28; safe for ladies to handle and drive; slightly tender in front feet; will be sold to some responsible party that will take her into the country and give her a good home; price $150. 24 East 23d-st., between Calumet and S. Park-av. JOHN MITCHELL.

HORSES WINTERED, STABLED, GRAINED; large yards; 12 miles; called for and returned free; $1.50 per week. R. S. RHODES, 230 E. Lake-st.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

ALL DISEASES OF MEN A SPECIALTY; MODerate charges; consultation free. Address or call DR. J. F. BENNETT, 113 Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

CHICAGO MEDICAL & SURGICAL INSTITUTE, Wabash-av., cor. Van Buren (Auditorium Block). Eminent Specialists in Each Department. Consultation and 160-page book free; mail 10c. All diseases of Men Cured. All Eye and Ear Diseases Cured. All Deformities of Limbs and Body Cured. All Surgical Operations Skillfully Performed. All Chronic and Nervous Diseases a Specialty.

MRS. DR. SCHWARZ'S PRIVATE HOSPITAL for all female diseases; separate rooms for ladies before and during confinement; have enlarged and arranged my home to suit rich and poor; all business strictly confidential. 279 W. Adams-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—I HAVE THE TRADE ESTablished but need capital; a splendid opportunity for a young man; this is straight business. Best references. Address R 125, Tribune office.

BOOKS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR OLD BOOKS rare books, costly books, all kinds of books, libraries, cyclopedias and magazines at SIZER & KIMBALL'S, 189 State-st., Palmer House.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PANTALOONS REPRESSED AND SHAPED FOR one dime at the Nonpareil Pants Co., 110 Quincy-st.

WHO MAILS TO LADY AGENTS, MILLINERS, dressmakers? Have specialty. D C 32, Tribune.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Navigation.

GRAND WINTER EXCURSION to the ports of the MEDITERRANEAN AND THE ORIENT by the new and magnificent HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO. Twin screw steamer COLUMBIA sailing from Hamburg (via Southampton) Feb. 10th. Time of journey from New York and return about 75 days. For rates of passage and further particulars apply at company's offices. 37 Broadway, New York. 125 La Salle-st., Chicago.

FAST ROUTE TO LONDON AND CONTINENT. NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD STEAMSHIP CO. Express Steamer Service thrice a week from New York to Southampton (London), Havre, Bremen. Ems, Tues., Jan. 12, 2 p. m. | Elder, Tues., Jan. 26, 1 p. m. Saale, Tues., Jan. 19, 8 a. m. | Aller, Sat., Jan. 30, 7 a. m. Elbe, Sat., Jan. 23, 11 a. m. | Trave, Tues., Feb. 2, 9 a. m. Safety, speed, comfort unexcelled. First cabin, $75 and upwards a berth, according to location. Second cabin, $50 a berth. Steerage at low rates. H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., General Western Agents, 80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

INMAN LINE—NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL. CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN. Largest, Fastest, and Most Magnificent Steamers in the World. FRANCIS C. BROWN, General Western Agent, 32 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

MEDITERRANEAN LINE—EXPRESS PASSENger Steamer service. New York to Genoa in less than eleven days. NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD S. S. CO. Direct route to South of France, Riviera and Italy. Touching Gibraltar to land passengers to Spain. Avoiding the Northern Latitudes of Atlantic, the Channel Crossing, and Long R. R. Rides. Werra, Sat., Jan. 23, 2 p. m. Werra, Sat., April 2, 2 p. m. Fulda, Sat., Feb. 6, 2 p. m. Fulda, April 16, 2 p. m. Werra, Sat., Feb. 27, 2 p. m. Werra, May 7, 2 p. m. Fulda, Sat., Mar. 12, 2 p. m. Passage, $100, $125, or $150 a berth, First Cabin. H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., General Western Agents, 80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD S. S. CO. SPRING SAILINGS, 1892, to Southampton (London), BREMEN.

Elder,	Sat.,	April	2	Elbe,	Wed.,	May	18
Havel,	Tues.,	April	5	Aller,	Sat.,	May	21
Ems,	Sat.,	April	9	Trave,	Tues.,	May	24
Lahn,	Tues.,	April	12	Elder,	Sat.,	May	28
Saale,	Sat.,	April	16	Havel,	Tues.,	May	31
Spree,	Tues.,	April	19	Ems,	Sat.,	June	4
Elbe,	Wed.,	April	20	Lahn,	Tues.,	June	7
Aller,	Sat.,	April	23	Saale,	Sat.,	June	11
Trave,	Tues.,	April	26	Spree,	Tues.,	June	14
Elder,	Sat.,	April	30	Elbe,	Wed.,	June	15
Havel,	Tues.,	May	3	Aller,	Sat.,	June	18
Ems,	Sat.,	May	7	Trave,	Tues.,	June	21
Lahn,	Tues.,	May	10	Elder,	Sat.,	June	25
Saale,	Sat.,	May	14	Havel,	Tues.,	June	28
Spree,	Tues.,	May	17	Ems,	Sat.,	July	2

H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., General Western Agents, 80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PAC. RY.—PASSENger Station, Van Buren-st., one block south Board of Trade. City Ticket Office, 104 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Illinois and Iowa Mail	† 8:15 am	† 7:00 pm
Peoria Express	† 1:20 pm	† 1:15 pm
Iowa and Minnesota Express	† 1:20 pm	† 1:15 pm
Sioux Falls and Dakota Express	† 1:20 pm	† 1:15 pm
Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo, via Kansas City, Vestibule Express	* 6:00 pm	* 10:00 am
St. Joe, Atch., and Leavenworth Ex.	* 6:00 pm	* 10:00 am
Denver Fast Vestibule Ex. via Des Moines, Omaha & Lincoln	* 10:00 pm	* 7:45 am
Joliet Accommodation	† 5:00 pm	† 9:55 am
Peru Accommodation	† 5:00 pm	† 10:20 am
Denver Ex. via Omaha & Lincoln	* 11:25 pm	* 7:15 am
Minneapolis & Sioux Falls Ex.	* 11:25 pm	* 7:15 am
Denver via Kansas City	* 11:00 pm	* 6:20 am
St. Joe, Atch. & Leavenworth Ex	* 11:00 pm	* 6:20 am
Peoria Night Express	* 11:00 pm	* 6:20 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. §Ex. Monday.

CHICAGO & ALTON.—GRAND UNION PASSENger Depot, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	† 1:00 pm	† 1:20 pm
Kansas City & Denver Ves. Lim.	* 6:00 pm	* 8:35 am
Kansas City, Colorado & Utah Ex	* 11:30 pm	* 9:00 pm
St. Louis Vestibuled Limited	* 9:00 pm	* 7:00 am
Springfield & St. Louis Day Ex.	* 9:00 am	* 7:00 pm
Springfield & St. Louis Night Ex.	* 11:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:35 pm	* 9:25 am

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

CHICAGO AND EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD —Evansville Route—Ticket office 204 Clark-st. and at Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts. Pullman Sleepers to Nashville.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville Day Line	* 8:00 a m	* 7:27 p m
Evansville Night Line	‡11:20 p m	§ 6:55 a m
Chicago and Nashville Limited	* 4:20 p m	‡11:20 a m

‡Daily. *Sunday excepted.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN. Continued.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.—TICKET OFfices, 206 and 208 Clark street, Oakley Avenue Station, and at Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Lincoln, Sioux City, Des Moines, California, and Oregon points	*12:05 pm / § 6:00 pm / §10:30 pm / §10:10 pm	* 2:15 pm / § 8:15 am / §11:30 am / § 1:00 pm
Deadwood, Black Hills, and Wyo.	§ 6:00 pm	§ 6:15 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Eau Claire, and Duluth	§ 6:00 pm / §11:15 pm	§ 9:00 am / § 9:25 am
Northwestern Iowa & Dakota	§ 6:00 pm	§ 8:15 am
LaCrosse, Winona, Madison, and Janesville	* 9:00 am / §11:15 pm	* 8:00 pm / § 9:25 pm
Milwaukee and Racine	X8:30 am / *11:30 am / § 3:00 pm / § 7:20 pm / §10:30 pm	X7:00 pm / §11:30 am / * 4:00 pm / § 9:45 pm / § 7:00 am
Milwaukee, Waukesha, and Madison	* 7:00 am / * 8:30 am / * 3:00 pm	* 1:35 pm / §10:00 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Green Bay, and Menominee	§ 5:00 pm / *11:30 am / §10:20 pm	§ 6:15 pm / § 6:44 pm / § 7:00 am
Oshkosh, Appleton, Ft. Howard	§ 3:00 pm	* 1:35 pm
Marquette and Lake Superior	§10:20 pm	§ 7:00 am

§Daily. *Daily except Sunday. XSunday only. †Daily except Saturday. ‡Daily except Monday.

WABASH RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 201 Clark street.

*Daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, Peoria & Texas Express	* 9:05 am	* 6:20 pm
Forrest & Peoria Accom.	* 2:30 pm	* 10:10 am
St. Louis & Peoria Vestibule Ex.	* 9:20 pm	* 7:00 am
Peoria, Springfield & Bluffs Ex.	* 11:25 pm	* 1:00 pm

WABASH NIAGARA FALLS SHORT LINE—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Office, 201 Clark-st.

Daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Detroit, New York, Boston Lim.	3:00 pm	10:15 pm
Detroit, New York, and Boston Ex	10:30 pm	7:15 am

WABASH AND CANADIAN PACIFIC NEW LINE —Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Office, 201 Clark-st.

Daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Toronto and Montreal Express	3:00 pm	10:15 pm
Toronto, Montreal, & Can. Local Ex	10:30 pm	7:15 am

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILroad.—Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark street and at Union Depot on Canal street, between Madison and Adams

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Streator	† 8:20 am	† 6:25 pm
Rockford and Forreston	† 8:30 am	† 2:15 pm
Council Bluffs and Local Points	*11:45 am	* 2:15 pm
"Burlington's No. 1" to Denver	* 1:00 pm	* 8:20 am
Rochelle and Rockford	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Rock Falls & Sterling	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Streator and Mendota	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs & Denver	* 5:45 pm	* 6:45 am
Deadwood and the Black Hills	* 5:45 pm	* 8:20 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atch.	* 6:05 pm	* 9:15 am
Hannibal, Galveston and Texas	* 6:05 pm	* 9:15 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 6:10 pm	* 9:00 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs, Lincoln & McCook	*10:30 pm	* 1:00 pm
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison & Quincy	*10:30 pm	* 6:45 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	‡10:50 pm	†10:20 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.—DEPOTS, LAKE, 22D, and 39th-sts. Ticket offices, 194 Clark-st. Trains for the West must be taken at depot foot of Lake-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago & New Orleans Limited	§ 2:00 pm	§ 4:45pm
Chicago and Memphis	§ 2:00 pm	§ 4:45pm
St. Louis Diamond Special	§ 9:00 pm	§ 7:45am
New Orleans Fast Mail	§ 3:15 am	§12:20am
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:21 am	* 7:20pm
New Orleans and Memphis Ex.	§ 8:50 pm	§ 7:20am
Riverview Ex., Kankakee	* 4:05 pm	* 9:05am
Kankakee & Bloomington Pass.	* 4:05 pm	* 4:45pm
Kankakee & Gilman Passenger	* 4:20 pm	* 9:55am
Springfield Express	§ 9:20 pm	§ 7:45am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Fast Line	§ 1:20 pm	§ 1:05 pm
aRockford, Dubuque & Si'x City Ex	§11:25 pm	c 6:20 am
Rockford & Freeport Passenger	* 4:30 pm	*10:25 am
Rockford & Freeport Express	* 8:15 am	
Dubuque & Rockford Express		* 1:10 pm

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. cDaily except Sunday, Sioux City to Dubuque; daily from Dubuque to Chicago. §Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILroad.—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, cor. Dearborn and Polk-st. Ticket office, 212 Clark-st. cor. Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis and Peoria Express	* 7:45 am	* 7:25pm
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Ex.	† 7:45 am	† 6:40pm
Pekin and Peoria Express	† 1:25 pm	† 1:15pm
Lockport and Joliet Accom.	* 4:18 pm	*10:05am
Joliet and Streator Express	* 5:00 pm	* 9:20am
Kansas City and Denver Limited	* 6:00pm	* 9:15am
Fort Worth and Galveston Exp.	* 6:00pm	* 9:15am
St. Louis Red Express	* 8:10 pm	* 7:20am
Kansas City and California F. Ex.	* 7:50 pm	* 8:20am
Kansas City Express	*11:30 pm	* 7:20am

†Except Sunday. *Daily.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY. City ticket office, 207 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive
St. Paul and Minneapolis	b 8:30 am	a 6:45 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	a 6:00 pm	a 9:30 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	a11:00 pm	b10:40 pm
Omaha and Sioux City	a 6:20 pm	a 9:20 am
Omaha and Sioux City	a11:10 pm	a 7:15 am
Marquette and Nor. Michigan	a 9:00 pm	a 7:00 am

Milwaukee, lve a 8:20 am, b 11:30 am, b 3:00 pm, b 5:00 pm, a 6:00 pm, a 8:00 pm, a 11:00 pm; arrive a 7:00 am, a 9:30 am, b 11:00 am, b 1:00 pm, b [illegible] pm, a 6:30 pm, b 10:00 pm, a 1:45 pm.
aDaily. bExcept Sunday. sSunday only

CHICAGO, ST PAUL AND KANSAS CITY RY.—Trains leave Grand Central Station at 6:00 p. m. daily; 7:20 a. m. ex. Sun.; arrive 9:25 a. m. and 11:45 p. m.

EASTERN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES—CHICAGO—PASSENGER STATION, Canal street, between Adams and Madison. TICKET OFFICES at Station and at 248 Clark street—cor. Jackson.

THROUGH TRAINS RUN AS FOLLOWS: *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.

FROM CHICAGO TO	LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Mansfield & Pittsburg	† 7:15 a m	† 5:25 p m
Dayton & Cincinnati	* 9:45 a m	* 5:25 p m
Indianapolis & Louisville	* 9:45 a m	* 5:25 p m
Columbus & East	* 9:45 a m	* 5:25 p m
Philadelphia & New York	*10:45 a m	* 3:15 p m
Baltimore & Washington	*10:45 a m	* 3:15 p m
Washington & New York	* 3:15 p m	* 9:20 p m
Pittsburg & East	* 3:15 p m	* 9:20 p m
New York & Philadelphia	* 5:00 p m	* 9:45 a m
Pittsburg & Washington	* 5:00 p m	* 9:45 a m
Columbus & Cincinnati	* 8:20 p m	* 7:30 a m
Dayton & Springfield	* 8:20 p m	* 7:30 a m
Louisville & Indianapolis	* 8:20 p m	* 7:20 a m
Mansfield & Youngstown	*11:20 p m	* 7:00 a m
Pittsburg & East	*11:20 p m	* 7:00 a m

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE, NEW YORK CENtral & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.—Depot, Van Buren-st., opposite Board of Trade Block. Ticket offices—66 Clark-st., Depot, and 22nd-st.

§Daily *Sunday excepted.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago and Buffalo Accom.	* 7:10 am	* 6:45 pm
New York Fast Mail (via Old Road)	§ 8:00 am	§ 9:30 am
Boston and New York Special	§10:30 am	§ 3:00 pm
Atlantic Express	§ 3:10 pm	§ 9:00 pm
New York & Chicago Limited	§ 5:20 pm	§ 9:45 am
New York & Boston Express	§ 7:45 pm	§ 7:25 am
New York Express (via Old Road)	*11:20 pm	§ 7:00 am
Elkhart & Goshen Accom.	* 4:05 pm	*11:10 am

CHICAGO AND ERIE—LATE CHICAGO AND Atlantic Railroad.—Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Dearborn Station, Polk-st., corner Fourth-av.

	Leave	Arrive
New York, Boston & Phila'pa Ex.	x 7:45 pm	x 8:25 am
N. Y., Boston & Phil'a Vest. Lim.	x 1:20 pm	x 5:50 pm
Lima, Marion, and Columbus	o 7:20 am	o 6:05 pm
Jamestown & Buffalo Vest. Lim.	x 1:20 pm	x 5:50 pm
North Judson Accommodation	x 5:15 pm	x 9:40 am
Columbus, Jamestown, and Buffalo through express	x 7:45 pm	x 8:25 am

xDaily. oExcept Sunday.

MONON ROUTE—LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY and Chicago Railway—Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket office, No. 73 Clark-st.

Dec. 6, 1891.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati, "The Velvet"	*10:30a m	* 5:20p m
Indianapolis and Cincinnati, "The Electric"	* 8:25p m	* 7:55a m
Lafayette and Louisville	* 8:30a m	* 6:15p m
Lafayette and Louisville	* 8:25p m	* 7:55a m
Lafayette Accommodation	* 3:30p m	*10:00a m

*All trains daily.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.—DEPOT, GRAND CENtral Station, also Ogden-av. City office, 191 Clark

No extra fares are charged on the B. and O. Limited trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 6:05 a m	6:40 p m
New York and Washington Vestibuled Limited	*10:10 a m	* 9:30p m
New York, Washington, and Pittsburg Vestibuled Limited	* 2:55 p m	*11:55a m
Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Wheeling Limited	* 6:40 p m	* 7:20a m
Night Express	*10:25 p m	* 7:20a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

CHICAGO AND GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.—Depot, corner Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket offices No. 103 Clark-st. and Depot. Apply at ticket offices for suburban train time tables.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	† 7:40 a m	† 7:20 pm
Limited Express	* 3:00 p m	* 7:45 pm
Day Express	*11:25 a m	* 4:20 pm
Atlantic and Pacific Express	* 8:15 p m	* 7:45 am
Detroit, Mt. Clemens & Saginaw	* 8:15 p m	* 7:45 am
Funeral train	*12:00 m	

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS FOOT OF LAKE, Twenty-second and Thirty-ninth-sts. Ticket offices at depots and 234 Clark-st.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Lafayette & Louisville Day Express	9:15 a m	5:55 p m
Do Night Express	8:30 p m	7:25 a m

MISCELLANEOUS.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES—

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sun.	Leave.	Arrive
St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Pacific Express	* 5:45 p. m. / *10:45 p. m.	* 7:15 a. m. / * 3:00 p. m.
Ashland, Iron towns, and Duluth	† 5:45 p. m. / *10:45 p. m.	† 7:15 a. m. / * 3:00 p. m.
Chip. Falls & Eau Claire Ex.	* 5:45 p. m.	* 7:15 a. m.
Neenah & Menasha Ex.	* 3:00 p. m.	* 11:00 a. m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL N. Y. C. & H. R. AND B. & A. R. R.—"The Niagara Falls Route." Trains leave for Detroit †7:05 a. m., †9 a. m., †9:25 p. m., §10:15 p. m.; for Grand Rapids, via New Buffalo, †9 a. m., †4:10 p. m., *11:15 p. m.; for Grand Rapids, via Kalamazoo, †9:10 p. m., *10:15 p. m.; for Kalamazoo, †4:05 p. m.; for Detroit, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, New York, and Boston, *12:30 p. m., *3:10 p. m., *10:15 p. m. Trains arrive 8:00, *7:45, *8:15, †11:15 a. m., *2:20, [illegible] p. m. City ticket office, 67 Clark-st. Station, foot of Lake-st.
*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. §Ex. Monday.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. (Retail.)

State and Washington Sts.

LINENS.

Our Twelfth Annual Sale

HAS BEEN VERY MUCH THE MOST SUCCESSFUL WE HAVE EVER HAD. OUR SALES HAVE MORE THAN DOUBLED ANY PREVIOUS YEAR'S RECORD. WE ANNOUNCE A CONTINUATION THIS WEEK WITH THE FOLLOWING LINES AS

SPECIAL BARGAINS.

The Celebrated "Webb" Irish Towels, in Huck and Fancy Weaves, at — **50c** EACH. Reg. Price $7.50 per doz.

3-4 Heavy Bleached Damask Napkins — **$2.25** DOZEN. (Worth $3.00).

72-inch Bleached Damask at — **75c** YARD.

72-inch Full Superior Double Damask, sold by us last season at $1.75 per yard. Price during this sale — **$1.25**

QUILTS | 11-4 HONEY COMB QUILTS, *Marseilles Pattern*, at **$1.00** | 11-4 FINE MARSEILLES QUILTS *Each* **$2.00**

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. (Retail.)

State and Washington Sts.

SILK DEPARTMENT.

Extraordinary Sale of Rich Black Brocade Silks.

—SPECIAL FOR MONDAY—

1,600 yards very handsome Brocade Silks—all Black—heavy quality, newest designs, positively worth $2,00,

SALE PRICE, **$1.00** PER YARD.

We announce the arrival of our first shipment of *best quality* Printed Indias, containing—

110 pcs. Black and Colored Grounds, showing the choicest and rarest designs—controlled exclusively by our House—in Printed Colorings, to be found anywhere. An early choice insures a favorable selection.

$1.00 PER YARD.

We continue the "Special Sale" of *Printed China Silks*, in Colored and Black Grounds, embracing a splendid assortment to select from, at

50c PER YARD.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. (Retail.)

State and Washington Sts.

Foreign Wash Fabrics | Main Floor

ADVANCE SHIPMENT OF

Foreign Importations

"Crisp from Continental Spinners,"

In exclusive and confined styles. The "Acme" of European Designers now on exhibition in our windows and on our counters. The first consignment of this season's

French and Scotch Zephyrs, and Novelty Cotton Fabrics

On State street. The largest and most complete Spring and Summer Novelty Department in the city.

EXTREME EFFECTS GO QUICKLY.

WE INVITE AND ADVISE AN EARLY INSPECTION.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. (Retail.)

State and Washington Sts.

Evening Wear Novelties

IN OUR *LACE DEPT.*

SPECIAL IMPORTATION OF THE LATEST IDEAS IN EVENING LACE MATERIALS.

Plain and Embroidered Chiffons (all colors),
Beaded and Jeweled Effects,
Striped Crepons and Crepe de Chenes,
Embroid'd Fabrics in exclusive designs and combinations,
New line Printed Chiffons (original colorings),
Lace Draperies from Lyons and Calais,
Pointe d'Ireland Laces, Etc., Etc.,

ALL AT **SPECIALLY LOW PRICES.**

Attractive Bargain Lots
OF LAST SEASON'S STOCK
At Half Price and Less.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. (Retail.)

State and Washington Sts.

JANUARY DOMESTIC SALE

STILL ON AND WITH INCREASED VIGOR.

MAKING AND HEMMING FREE.

All the Popular Brands of Sheetings, Pillow Cottons, and Muslins at Manufacturers' Prices.

SPECIAL OFFERINGS IN OUR

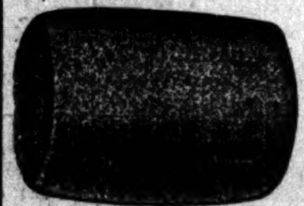
BLANKET DEPT.

Manufacturers' Samples at less than mill cost. Veritable bargains in White, Scarlet, and Gray Blankets—some slightly soiled, but mostly in perfect condition—

At One-Third Off Regular Prices.

Another Lot of Down Comforts *from Four Dollars up.*

James H. Walker & Co. WABASH AVE. ADAMS ST.



The late coming of the winter cold has given us another trading chance, and our Fur Manufacturing Dept. adds a small quantity—about 100 garments—which go on sale this week at Half Price.

$ 7.50 French Coney Capes, $3.75.
$10.00 French Coney Capes, $5.00.
$20.00 Astrachan Capes, $10.00.
$25.00 Astrachan Capes, $12.50.
$50.00 Persian Lamb Capes, $25.00.
$75.00 Astrachan Coats, made of choicest skins obtainable, will go this week at $37.50.
Long Capes, 24 to 30 inches deep, at similar reductions.
Muffs, made of best quality Fur.
Muffs, with Down Beds.
Muffs, with guaranteed workmanship.

50% OFF. { The $2.00 quality French Coney Muff at $1.00. The $6.00 quality Astrachan Muff at $2.50. The $6.50 quality Monkey Muff, $3.25.

And so on through the entire lines of Fur Garments, Muffs, and Fur Trimmings.

WESTERN SALVAGE WRECKING AGENCY
SAMUEL GANS, MANAGER

DO NOT FORGET.
TOMORROW at 10 a. m.,
At Salvage Wrecking Salesrooms, 126 to 132 Market-st., Chicago, for account of Fire Underwriters, the Salvages of
TEAS, GROCERIES, WINE, and WHISKY
From Stocks of
GRIGGS, COOPER & CO., ST. PAUL, MINN.,
—AND—
F. A. MENNE & CO., LOUISVILLE, KY.
Goods now on exhibition.
Stocks arranged for sale by
SAMUELS GANS, Manager,
Western Salvage Wrecking Agency.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.



Seal Skin Garments
And All Fashionable
FURS
Muffs, Capes, Boas, Caps, Gloves, Rugs, Robes
At Greatly Reduced Prices prior to inventory Feb. 1.
JOHN T. SHAYNE & CO.,
Reliable Manufacturers,
191 & 193 STATE STREET.

ELEGANT. HOMELIKE.
HOTEL ALTAMONT,
Eutaw Place, Baltimore.
Highest and healthiest point, on handsomest boulevard. A charming spot to spend the winter; Southern climate, with advantages of a large city. Healthiest mode of steam heating in the world. A novel feature—Sun Parlor on top of the house—overlooking the City of Baltimore and Chesapeake Bay. Send for descriptive pamphlet.
C. WARNER STORK, Prop.

EYES examined free. OPTICAL INSTITUTE Spectacles ... Satisfaction guaranteed.

HOW TO CURE LA GRIPPE.

Go right about it. Don't waste a minute. For the splitting headaches, racking pains along the spine and in sides and loins, rheumatism of muscles and joints, chills and fevers, nausea and disinclination for food, you must take three or four of

Dr. Schenck's Mandrake Pills

The first night, and after that a sufficient number to insure a daily and free action of the bowels. Keep this up for some time; and where chills and fevers are stubborn, quinine, in reasonable doses, can be used to advantage with the Pills. These Pills set your gorged liver free, cleanse the stomach and bowels, and start up normal secretions. You've scored a big point.

Then, to aid digestion, crush the weakness and lassitude, drive off the feeling that you'd as leave die as live, and give tone and strength to your system, you must take a table-spoonful of

Schenck's Seaweed Tonic

Before and after meals. Already you begin to feel like a new person. But don't forget your lungs. Beware of the terrible tendency of *La Grippe* toward Pneumonia! If you have chest pains or a cough, better settle the matter at once by a table-spoonful of

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup

Taken three times a day, between meals—oftener if the cough is troublesome. You can thus surround the very worst case of *La Grippe* and drive it into speedy surrender. And you'll do it right away if you are wise. Ask your Druggist for the Dr. Schenck Remedies.

DR. SCHENCK'S Book on Consumption, Liver Complaint, and Dyspepsia, Sent Free. DR. J. H. SCHENCK & SON, Philadelphia, Pa.

NEWSDEALERS CAN GET THE TRIBUNE AT THE HOME OFFICE FOR THE LOWEST PRICE, SAFE DELIVERY—NO PAY.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Our 5th Great Annual January Sale of Unlaundered Shirts

Begins this Morning—in Main Department—1st Floor, North Building; in Annex Department—Basement Salesroom.

We offer several thousand dozen of new goods—especially manufactured, with greatest care, for this annual sale—*at lowest prices ever quoted.*

By the placing of very large orders we are able to obtain a correspondingly low price—the advantage thus gained is transferred to the customers through the extremely low figures at which we have marked the goods.

As indicating the class of bargains offered, we quote:—

500 doz. Men's Quaker City Unlaundered Dress Shirts 70c. each—($4.00 per ½ doz) *of a usual $1.00 value.*

1000 doz. Men's New York Mills Dress Shirts 50c. each (2.75 per ½ doz) *about 30 per cent. less than usual.*

200 doz. Men's Night Shirts, trimmed or plain—made of Wamsutta Muslin—52 inches long—at 75c. each—(*usually $1.00.*)

300 doz. Men's Night Shirts, trimmed or plain—trimming warranted fast colors—at 50c. each—(*usually 75c.*)

In the manufacture of these goods, particular attention has been given to *the fit* and *finish—all showing the best of workmanship.*

Shirts to Order—10 *per cent. reduction during this week.*

We make to order shirts of all kinds—*guaranteeing fit*—at prices decidedly less than are usually charged.—This portion of our men's furnishing business has shown a handsome increase during the past year (*about 30 per cent.*), but to quickly make its advantage familiar to a still greater number we offer during the present sale to execute orders, in the finest possible manner

At 10 per cent. less than our usual low prices.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Opening Sale of Embroideries, Spring 1892.

We have undertaken to excel all previous efforts and have concentrated in this department the finest stock of embroideries ever displayed in America.—The collection comprises *complete* assortments of:—

NAINSOOK EMBROIDERIES:
All widths, in sets to match—including All-overs and Demi-flouncings.

JACONET EMBROIDERIES:
In sets, Edgings, Insertions, All-overs, etc.

CAMBRIC EMBROIDERIES:
Complete Sets—all Widths, Styles and Qualities.

SCOTCH EMBROIDERIES, OR BLIND WORK:
The Newest Designs—Complete Sets, including Demi-Flouncings.

SWISS EMBROIDERIES:
Baby Skirtings, Misses' Skirtings, Demi-Flouncings, etc.,—Complete Sets.

The *very low prices at which all goods are marked*, is a conspicuous feature of the department.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

We propose making familiar, during the present year, to even a still greater proportion of the purchasing public of Chicago, the many advantages offered by

Our Basement Salesroom

as an economical shopping headquarters, and with this object in view, we quote several extreme bargains in different departments—as follows:

- - - Dress Goods—in the Basement Salesroom.

52 inch Wool Plaids 50c. yard—worth much more.
38 inch Wool Cheviots 40c yard—usually 60c. or higher.
36 inch Navy Seages 35c. yard—reduced from 50c.
Full line New Spring Wash Goods—Ginghams, Seersuckers, &c.

- - - Hosiery—in the Basement Salesroom.

Ladies' Cashmere Hose, black, slate or tan—35c. pair (3 pr. for $1.00).
Children's Black Cashmere Hose, *ribbed*,—all sizes, 5 to 8½,—25c pair.

- - - Men's Underwear—in the Basement.

100 doz. Men's Natural Merino Shirts and Drawers 50c.—*worth 75c.*
200 doz. Camels Hair and Sanitary Gray Wool Shirts and Drawers at 75c.—*usually $1.25.*

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Fine Hand-Made French (imported) Muslin Underwear.

We beg to announce—in connection with our annual January sales, now in progress—*a special sale of HAND-MADE underwear*, made of the finest materials and in a most delicate and artistic manner.—No more beautiful underwear is produced than that shown in our department.—*We quote lower prices upon these goods during this sale than ever before.*

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Pages 9 and 10.

Tribune Supplemental Sheet.

PART TWO.

MONDAY, JANUARY 11, 1892—TEN PAGES.

NOT TARIFF REFORM.

UNSATISFACTORY TEST OF THE FREE-WOOL BILL.

Democrats of the Cleveland School Make a Comparison—They Find That in the Main Springer's Tariff on Woolens Is Identical with the McKinley Bill and Much Higher than the Mills Bill—Agitation on the Lard Bill and Oleomargarine—General News of the Capital.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—Mr. Springer's free wool bill does not stand the test of analysis as a tariff-reform measure. One of the Democratic Congressmen has gone through it with results not pleasing to the tariff-reformers. He says that the woolen schedule in the Mills bill was supported by Springer and all the other Democrats, and wants to know why that schedule is not good enough for them now. It looks as though "Sweet William," as the Mills folks call Springer, was trying to fool his party into the belief that a few reductions from the McKinley bill are all that is needed. Here is a relative comparison which shows something:

On woolen and worsted yarns made wholly or in part of wool, etc., the McKinley bill imposes an ad valorem tax of 35 and 40 per cent, according to cost; the Springer bill, 35 and 40, according to cost; Mills bill, uniformly 41 per cent.

On woolen or worsted cloths, shawls, knit fabrics, and all fabrics made on knitting machines or frames, and all manufactures of every description made wholly or in part of wool, worsted, etc.—McKinley, ad valorem, 40, 40, 50, 40, 40, and 50 per cent; Springer, ad valorem, the same; Mills bill, ad valorem, uniformly 40 per cent.

On blankets, hats, and wool and flannels for underwear, composed wholly or in part of wool, etc.—McKinley, ad valorem, 30, 35, 35, and 40 per cent; Springer, the same; Mills bill, uniformly 40 per cent.

On women's and children's dress goods, coat linings, Italian cloths, and goods of similar character or description, of which the warp consists wholly of cotton or other vegetable material, with the remainder of the fabric composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, etc.—McKinley, ad valorem, 40, 50, 50, 50, and 50 per cent, according to values; Springer, the same; Mills, uniformly 40 per cent.

On clothing, ready-made, and articles of wearing apparel of every description made up or manufactured, wholly or in part, not especially provided for in this act; felts, not woven, plushes, and other pile fabrics composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, etc.—McKinley, ad valorem, 60 per cent; Springer, ad valorem, 60 per cent; Mills bill, ad valorem, 40 per cent.

On cloaks, dolmans, jackets, talmas, ulsters, or other outside garments for ladies' and children's apparel, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, etc.—McKinley, ad valorem, 60 per cent; Springer, the same; Mills bill, 40 per cent.

On webbings, gorings, suspenders, braces, beltings, bandings, braids, galloons, fringes, gimps, clouds, cords, and tassels, dress trimmings, laces and embroideries, head nets, buttons or barrel buttons, or buttons of other forms for tassel or ornaments, etc., made of wool, worsted, etc.—McKinley, ad valorem, 60 per cent; Springer, the same; Mills bill, 40 per cent.

On carpets of every description specially enumerated in the McKinley bill—McKinley, ad valorem, 40 per cent; Springer, the same; Mills bill, the same.

Carpets and carpeting of wool, flax, or cotton, or composed in part of either, not especially provided for—McKinley, ad valorem, 50 per cent; Springer, the same; Mills bill, 40 per cent.

Mats, rugs, screens, covers, hassocks, bed-sides, or squares and other portions of carpets or carpeting made wholly or part of wool, not specially provided for—McKinley, ad valorem, 50 per cent; Springer, 40 and 50; Mills bill, 40 per cent.

Wools and hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, etc., in the form of roping, roving, or tops, and all wool and hair which has been advanced in any manner or by any process of manufacture beyond washed or scoured condition, not specially provided for, etc.—McKinley, ad valorem, 40 and 50 per cent; Springer, 30 per cent. The Mills bill put these articles on the free list.

AGITATION FOR THE LARD BILL.

Pennsylvania Dairymen Favor It—Licenses to the Oleomargarine Product.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—The agitation for the Conger Lard bill of the last Congress is again under way. The Pennsylvania dairymen are taking up the fight. Mr. Brosius of the Lancaster District has introduced the bill in the House and is to champion it for them. They are also promised the aid of New York dairy interests. The supporters of the bill think it better to begin their work in the East. They say that there is less heartiness in behalf of the measure in the West than was the case in the last Congress. Senator Paddock will have the Agricultural committee, of which he is Chairman, take up his Pure Food bill some time the coming week. He believes that if the Senate sends a general measure of this sort to the House that body will accept it in preference to legislating for the protection of a single product.

A large number of petitions have been received in Congress from the farmers of Pennsylvania and other States asking that oleomargarine be placed under the laws of the various States. That is, where a State has any laws on the subject they shall govern the question as far as that State is concerned. This request is not for the Federal Government to delegate its power to the States, but merely a provision that if a State prohibits a sale, the government shall not encourage the infraction of State laws by issuing a license for dealers to sell oleomargarine and collect a tax upon it. It is a similar question to that which has come up in Congress at various times in regard to prohibition. In Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and other prohibitory States, the government every year issues a large number of licenses for the sale at retail of liquors. These States have asked at different times that a law be passed prohibiting the issuance of United States licenses to sell liquors in States that have prohibitory laws, but Congress has never looked with favor upon such legislation.

KNEW HIM AS "TIM," NOT AS "JUDGE."

How Secretary Blaine Failed to Recognize Congressman Campbell of New York.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—Tim Campbell of New York thinks Mr. Blaine's memory of faces and name has been overestimated. Saturday Tim was at the White House, and the Secretary of State came along. Tim shook hands with Mr. Blaine, who greeted him as though he were speaking to a stranger.

"Don't you know me, Mr. Secretary?" said Tim.

"Your face is familiar," replied Mr. Blaine, "but at this moment I don't quite place you."

"Why, I'm Judge Campbell of New York."

"Ah, Judge Campbell, I am glad to meet you," and Mr. Blaine shook hands again, but he still looked confused.

"You don't know me yet, Mr. Secretary. I am Congressman Tim Campbell from New York City."

"So you are, so you are," said Mr. Blaine heartily. "I know Tim Campbell very well. Why didn't you say you were Tim?" Then Mr. Blaine recited some facts about Tim's local history, which were correct and which mollified the New York City member for the lack of recognition at first. The truth is that since he became a bridegroom Mr. Campbell's own friends hardly know him, and Mr. Blaine was excusable. Besides he had never heard Tim Campbell spoken of as Judge Campbell. The Congressman, however, has a right to the title of Judge, for he has been a Police Justice in New York City. Senator Evarts used to take keen delight in introducing the Congressman to his associates as "My honored townsman, Judge Campbell of New York." The intimacy between the two was one of the many queer friendships sometimes seen among public men.

FRESHMEN CLASS MATRICULATED.

How George Fred Williams and Sherman Hoar Sought to Run the House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—The freshman class in the House has matriculated. The freshmen are George Fred Williams and Sherman Hoar. They are among the choicest varieties of the Massachusetts mugwump. They came to Congress with the full intention of keeping it in the right path. Both had high ambitions, and in the neighborhood of Boston it was supposed when they once took hold of the House there would be nothing else for the other members to do. Like most New Englanders they filled the hotels and the corridors of the Capitol with the echoes of their utterances. The first thing in their program was the election of Mills as Speaker. Mr. Mills was not elected. Sherman Hoar shed fresh-water tears while George Fred Williams swore. There has been some curiosity to know how the youngsters would come on in mingling with their fellow-members. The Democratic majority is so large that it does not make much matter whether the two freshmen from Massachusetts are in line or not. Old politicians, however, were anxious to know whether they would get inside the party or stay outside. The Bourbons might well be forgiven for doubting whether anybody who bore the name of Sherman Hoar could become a Democrat. It smacks too strongly of radical Republicanism.

A Boston man who knew both Hoar and Williams well predicted last fall that they would split. He said:

Williams will always be a mugwump. He worships himself. But there is hope for Sherman Hoar. Give him time and he will make a good Democrat. He ain't so particular about the issue so long as he can get there. He goes out with the boys and isn't afraid to take his whisky straight.

This certificate of Democracy came near being spoiled when Sherman Hoar offered Gov. Sayers of Texas a cigarette. Sayers hasn't got over his indignation yet, but most of the Democrats say that Hoar, in spite of his cigarettes, has got the making in him of a good old-fashioned Democrat. Williams they have no hopes of molding. He is still holding the party in the House and telling what it must do if it is to have the support of George Fred Williams.

CONGRESS CANNOT GET TO WORK.

Prospect of a Week's Dullness in the Absence of House Rules.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—The Fifty-second Congress is now in the second month of its existence, yet it has not materially advanced any legislation. The Senate is waiting on the House, where the appropriation bills must originate, and in the absence of rules conferring the necessary authority the House committees are unable to report any measures. On the calendar of the Senate there is nothing of general interest and there is little prospect of reports coming from committees at an early day in the week, so that, beyond listening to speeches and considering nominations in executive session, there will be little for the Senate to do. The House has no program of business for this week. The committees have as yet done nothing more than to effect an organization, so it is unlikely any measure will be on the House calendar for action before next week. Under the temporary order of the House, made to facilitate business prior to the adoption of a full set of rules, Monday will be devoted to the introduction of bills under a call of the States. The Committee on Accounts expects to report early in the week. There is some opposition to the allowance of clerks to the smaller committees. Mr. Blount, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs committee, has moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the House refused conferences in the Senate resolution making an appropriation to charter a supply vessel for the relief of Russian famine-sufferers; and if the opportunity comes he will endeavor during the week to have the House agree to a reference of the resolution to the Foreign Affairs committee.

WILL PROBABLY BE APPOINTED.

Col. William P. Carlin in the Lead for the Brigadier-Generalship.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—Through a confusion of names it was made to appear a few days ago that Col. Eugene A. Carr, Sixth Cavalry, was the candidate of the Illinois delegation for the vacant Brigadier-Generalship, when Col. William P. Carlin, Fourth Infantry, was the officer intended. Col. Carlin is not only backed by Illinois folks, but he has a large following of other Western Senators and Representatives. It begins to look as if he was going to carry off the prize. Aside from the tremendous pressure from influential sources in his behalf he has a war record of the kind President Harrison admires—volunteer service of the most gallant and meritorious character, having received no less than five brevets for various heroic deeds and achievements. He is one of the precious few remaining Colonels on the active list who commanded a brigade during the war, and this, War Department officials take it, is going to have great weight with the President. The friends of Col. Carlin who have interviewed Secretary Elkins within the last few days express the belief that their candidate will have the support of the new head of the War Department, and are not only hopeful but sanguine of his selection. It is expected that the nomination will be made Monday.

WANT TO ABOLISH THE FEE SYSTEM.

Effort to Be Made for Salaries to Be Paid Federal Employes—Profits on Envelopes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—An effort will be made by a number of Democratic Representatives in Congress to have the Appropriations committee recommend that the fee system in federal offices be abolished so far as can well be done. It is urged that the government would really save a great deal of money by paying salaries to such employés as are necessary in fee offices and requiring that all fees shall be turned into the United States Treasury. Vigorous opposition is expected. One of the attempts to do away with perquisites in federal offices is of interest to first-class Postmasters. At present stamped envelopes are furnished to Postmasters at a cost of a fifth of a cent for each envelope. No profit is realized on these by the Postmaster when he sells them in large lots. When sold in small quantities there is a profit of four-fifths of a cent on each envelope. Mr. O'Neill of Missouri will urge that hereafter stamped envelopes be furnished at cost in five-cent lots, the price of the stamp not included.

GENERAL WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

The Fight Against Judge Woods' Confirmation to Be Opened This Week.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—Senators Voorhees and Turpie will open up their fight against Judge Woods in the Judiciary committee this week. It is not likely that any of the new Appellate Judges will be confirmed until the Woods case is settled. If his confirmation should be prevented on partisan grounds it would fare hard with Putnam and Dallas, the Democratic Judges, but this is not likely. Some disgruntled Alabama people have forwarded to Senators Pugh and Morgan charges against Judge McCormick of Texas, who has been named for the Fifth Circuit. Alabama had a candidate who was not successful.

In Memory of Admiral Rodgers.

The Metropolitan club held a meeting this afternoon to take appropriate action upon the death of Admiral C. R. P. Rodgers. Gen. Schofield presided, and a committee on resolutions was appointed, consisting of Judge John Davis, Admiral Franklin, and Marcellus Bailey. In reporting the resolutions Judge Davis commented upon the long and faithful service to the club of Admiral Rodgers. Judge Davis alluded to the Admiral's favorite simile of "Hand of iron in a velvet glove," and said that the hand in that glove was firm in leading the uncertain, strong in supporting the weary, soft and caressing to the weak and suffering. Resolutions of respect were thereupon adopted. Admiral Rodgers was elected President of the club eleven times in succession. The funeral services, in accordance with the wishes of the dead Admiral, will be strictly private. They will take place tomorrow morning from St. John's Episcopal Church.

Anarchist Cases to Be Reached Thursday.

Attorney Moses Salomon arrived tonight, ready to argue the Anarchists' cases, with Gen. B. F. Butler as his associate counsel. It is likely that Mr. Salomon and Attorney-General Hunt will have to remain in the city the greater part of the week. The Supreme Court call is two days behind, and the Anarchist cases will hardly be reached before Thursday.

Solid Petroleum.

A firm in London is manufacturing a solid fuel made from crude petroleum. The petroleum is mixed with some chemical compound, equal to about 15 per cent of its weight, then subjected to a moist heat of 212° for a time, after which it is dried at a high temperature and compressed into the form of bricks. When burnt in an open grate it gives a bright flame and great heat, without liquefying at all, and leaves scarcely any ash. It is said to be the perfection of fuel for steaming purposes.

LONDON TOWN GOSSIP.

CHILEAN PROCURATOR FISCAL PICTURED AS A HERO.

An Englishman's Opinion That the Independence of His Finding Is a Transcendent Merit—An Adjustment Should Now Be Easy—Reform of High Court Procedure—Political Future of Lord Randolph Churchill—Henry Irving's Latest Success, Its Staging and Presentation.

[New York Tribune Cable.]

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The *Times* has discovered a new hero, none other than the Procurator Fiscal of Chile. He becomes a hero on the strength of the favorable opinion expressed by that beautifully impartial person now acting as correspondent in Chile for the leading journal of England, the *Journal*, which has taken that country under its patronage. He is, in the opinion of its editor, a well informed, careful observer. It is a pleasure to be able to join in this eulogy. Nobody is better informed of all the facts which tell for the Anglo-Chilean side of every Chilean dispute with America, or a more careful observer of every fault committed by the American Minister. It may be conceded that Mr. Egan has given this gentleman pretty frequent opportunities of exercising his talent for noting mistakes.

The Chilean courts have, in this Englishman's opinion, administered justice without fear or favor, under circumstances of peculiar difficulty. The Procurator has, unlike most Spanish officials, one transcendent merit. He is independent of higher authorities. He has another merit, clearly not less transcendent in English opinion. He completely demolishes the story that the Chilean police took part in the assault on American sailors, a story which his English eulogist had kindly demolished before him. It was an irritating charge, irritating especially to persons whose trade interests lead them to side steadily with Chile and steadily against the United States.

An Adjustment Should Be Easy.

Those interests do not, however, require that the controversy between the two American republics should proceed too far. War would involve injury to English capital invested in Chile; nay, the conquest of Chile would overthrow English influence altogether. The English oracle is therefore of the opinion that, now that this irritating charge about the police having been disposed of to the satisfaction of the unprejudiced bystanders—meaning English with trade interests in Chile—the remaining grounds of dispute between Chile and America may be easily adjusted.

This is the diplomacy of the music hall—not too much controversy, but just controversy enough; just enough to make the alienation of Chile from the United States permanent, not enough to imperil those commercial concerns of England which it seems willing to promote by darkened and rather devious means. We hear from other sources that Chile is offering apologies and reparations to the United States. Not long since we were told by the careful observer above referred to that Chile would expect an apology from President Harrison for his insulting message. The careful observer's apology for his insult to Admiral Brown is still delayed.

London's Medical Forecast Gloomy.

The influenza, decreasing in the East of Europe, is increasing in the West. Dr. Pfeiffer's alleged discovery of the influenza bacillus, whether genuine or not, has at present only a scientific interest. He does not pretend to have discovered how to deal with it. Doctors, whether in Germany or England, are as much at sea as ever. They do not agree in the treatment of this malady. Perhaps no two of them agree, and they have not even a theory of that prevention which would be so much better than cure. London is as yet comparatively free, while some of the provinces are ravaged, notably Devonshire; but London is expected to take its turn. No continental countries escape entirely, and the medical forecast for the winter is everywhere gloomy.

Reform of High Court Procedure.

The Lord Chief Justice and the Lord Chancellor have been writing each other amiable letters on the interesting subject of reforming the practice and procedure of the High Court of Justice. There has been some talk of a royal commission to consider the whole question, but the Lord Chancellor will have none of it. Nobody can say what a royal commission might recommend. The Lord Chancellor, wise in his generation, prefers a quiet family party of Judges. A committee of Judges will, therefore, be appointed to see whether anything, and what, can be done to relieve the block in chancery, reduce the number of appeals, reduce the expense of appeals to the House of Lords, now enormous, recover some of that commercial litigation which commercial men are now wisely avoiding by arbitration, and, finally, to provide for a review of the sentences in criminal cases. All these are needed reforms, with the exception of that curious clause about commercial suits, which reads like the lament of the tradesman whose business has gone to his rival.

Lord Randolph Churchill's Future.

Lord Randolph Churchill arrived yesterday from South Africa at Southampton in excellent health and spirits. His first reported words were a complete denial of the story that he was ready to relinquish a political for a diplomatic career. He has no such intention. Whether he ever had is another matter. Lady Randolph met him at Southampton and they both went the same afternoon to Canford Manor, the seat of his brother-in-law, Lord Wimbourne, where a family party is assembled to welcome the wanderer home. There are those who say that other counselors are also assembled and that the question of Lord Randolph's immediate political future is to be gravely considered. No doubt it presents difficulties, but the simplest solutions are the best, and the moment is near when Lord Randolph's aid may be invaluable to his party.

Tribute to Devonshire's Character.

The unanimous choice of the Duke of Devonshire as Chancellor of the University of Cambridge in succession to his father is a tribute not to scholarship but to character. To scholarship the present Duke, unlike his father, has no pretentions. Nor is the University Chancellorship an office which requires Greek or Latin, or even mathematics. In a congregation which included many heads of colleges and other eminent members of the university, no vote was cast for any other than the political leader until lately known as Lord Hartington. The feeling among all classes in the university, graduate or undergraduate, was in his favor, and even his political opponents agree that he is well fitted for the place, which is one, not of distinction only but of important duties.

Gladstone and Higher Criticism.

Mr. Gladstone has taken hand in the discussion about the Old Testament and the modern criticism on it, started some time since by a company of well-meaning but too enlightened believers. These gentlemen issued a sort of bull against scientific inquiry into the authenticity of any part of the scriptures. Their manifesto was chiefly remarkable for its impotence. It was signed by no name of first or second rank in the church, and it had neither novelty nor weight. Out of it, however, grew up a correspondence in the press in which such champions of blind orthodoxy as Lord Grimthorpe took place, but no person of much authority, either clerical or scientific. Mr. Gladstone's appearance on the scene may give life to this languid debate, or may not. His letter is addressed to the *Record*, an organ of intolerance. He is, however, far too cautious to commit himself to the intolerant view. His sympathies are with the party which he describes as one of reverence to the Holy Scriptures. The effect of his letter will nevertheless be discouraging to the orthodox group. He gives away the greater part of the case when he urges that they "should, in endeavoring to defend the scriptures, proceed upon the very same considerations of evidence and of general reasonableness as would govern our mental processes in other matters."

That is precisely the ground taken thirty years ago by Prof. Jowett in his article on the interpretation of the scriptures in a volume then bitterly denounced as heretical—even infidel—the famous essays and reviews. "Interpret the scripture like any other book," said Prof. Jowett. Nobody is a more devout churchman than Mr. Gladstone. Yet now we find him coming round to this reasonable view. His letter is full of common sense and is odious to the authors of the bull.

Henry Irving's Latest Success.

There can be no question about the success of Mr. Irving's production of "Henry VIII." at the Lyceum. The enthusiasm of the audience was unbounded, and the critics next morning were also, though with some reservations, enthusiastic. The real question is, What caused this enthusiasm? Not certainly the acting merits of Fletcher's play, which still goes by Shakspeare's name. "Henry VIII." is in great part a scaffolding for scenery, and so Mr. Irving has treated it. Of purely dramatic interest there is little, and that little is not sustained. There is poetry. There are fine passages of declamation and fine touches of character, but all of them together are not enough to attract or to hold an average audience. Nobody knows this better than Mr. Irving. He is a consummate judge of stage possibilities.

Accordingly, when he resolved that this piece should figure next in his list of Shakspearean revivals, he dealt with it as a show piece. It is his answer, his boldest answer to the critics who taunt him with upholstery. It is a defiance. In his view it comes to this: You must either leave "Henry VIII." unplayed or play it as a spectacle. He has chosen the latter alternative. He has thought it a convenient moment to present himself to the English public as before all things a stage manager. It is a branch of dramatic art in which he has no rival in this or any other country, or in France, where, save at the Grand Opera-House and occasionally at the Français, the splendors of the stage are apt to be tawdry. At the Lyceum the splendors are really splendid. The detail and the general effect are alike magnificent. The rose-scarlet Cardinal's robe of silk, with its dash of flame color, which Mr. Irving wears, is the most dazzling garment ever seen in a period when costume was studied, and the series of pictures presented on the stage is fine throughout.

Presentation of the Parts.

But are these, and scenery, and subtle effect of lights, and skillful grouping enough to keep 1,500 playgoers in their seats for four hours? There is something else, of course. There is Mr. Irving's Cardinal Wolsey. That, too, is a spectacle. He is one of the most picturesque figures ever seen on any stage, and not for his rose-scarlet silk robe only, or mainly. The face, with its pale refinement of power, with its stamp of intellect, of subtlety, of commanding qualities—all standing out with equal sharpness; the bearing, the movement, the gesture—all are admirable in their dignity and expressiveness.

Not so on this first night, the delivery or the elocution. Mr. Irving can be excellent in both when he chooses. Sometimes he does not choose. Seldom has his speech been so uneven and halting, his deliberation of method so excessive, as Tuesday. Seldom has be been so sparing of the best tones in his voice. It has been remarked before now that these defects are most perceptible on first nights. He had at moments complete command of his best style, with clear articulation and just accent, then relapsed into the less good. His conception of Wolsey is full of subtlety, perhaps too full. There is a suggestion of Mephistopheles. But on the intellectual side it is a masterpiece.

Miss Ellen Terry's Katherine was in a minor key throughout—distressful, pleading, often pathetic and touching, not often queenly or authoritative, never tragic. Mr. Terriss' Henry VIII. was good to look at, costumed with brilliancy, very noisy, very conventional, and entirely free from any quality that could be called regal. Mr. Forbes Robertson's Duke of Buckingham was ambitious enough to justify his early execution. Hardly one minor part in the piece was played in the right key and few lines were well spoken. The delivery of blank verse, whether Shakspeare's or Fletcher's, is not among the arts preserved on the English stage. Mr. Irving had to take what material he could get. He has made the best of it, and the pageant is gorgeous enough long to attract the town. G. W. S.

NO PROSPECT OF FURTHER TROUBLE.

Troops Will Maintain Peace in Seward County—No Further Arrests Made.

ARKALON, Kas., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—There is no prospect of any further trouble in the Seward County war as long as the troops remain here. The excitement has all disappeared and arms have, by general consent, been laid aside. The Shrievalty contest was concluded at Springfield last night at 11:40, the decision being in favor of E. S. Guyman, the contestant. The court was composed of Probate Judge E. F. Vessel and D. E. Mahaffy, and A. J. Crothers, who were selected by the Probate Judge. The decision of the court was not unanimous, Judge Vessel dissenting. Guyman will be sworn in tomorrow and will retain most of Sheriff Dunn's old deputies. County Attorney Beauchamp arrived in Arkalon this afternoon. He would not offer any explanation for Sheriff Larabee discontinuing all efforts to serve warrants on alleged murderers. He thinks that only Anderson and Leach, the former of whom Sheriff Guyman recognized, will be held to the District Court. He has been unable to gather any convincing evidence against the others. The men against whom positive evidence exists have disappeared. Most of the warrants issued were sworn out solely on suspicion, and when testimony was sought against them it was found not to exist. Either Adjutant-General Roberts or Gen. Murray Myers will go to Topeka to consult with the Governor, when it will be determined whether the district or a portion of it shall be placed under martial law. All of the military officers favor this step, as they are convinced that the minute the troops are withdrawn trouble will break out anew.

TOPEKA, Kas., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—John Pitzer of Arkalon, attorney for Judge Botkin, has arrived here and held a consultation with the Governor regarding the situation in the Thirty-second Judicial District. Mr. Pitzer denied that he wanted the district placed under military rule, and bitterly opposed disorganizing any of the counties in the district. He said:

Judge Botkin is in as much danger of being killed in any one of these counties as in Seward. The Citizens' Alliance in Springfield and Woodville has an inner ring which has sworn to kill Botkin, and unless the Judge retires he will be disposed of. It will be necessary to arrest every one implicated in this affair and give them a trial. Every man now under arrest is a member of the Citizens' Alliance, and the investigation of the grand jury should be sweeping. A story in the morning paper tells of two men, Ezra B. Farwell and John Naughton of Haskell County, reaching Arkalon and telling of a running fight with a band of fugitives in which Naughton was shot in the arm and Farwell shot in the hip. I don't believe that story. I know every man in the entire district, and I never heard of any such two men.

Mr. Pitzer is authority for the statement that Sam Wood did not push the impeachment proceedings against Botkin and that while the Senate was sitting as a court of impeachment an understanding was reached by which all of the criminal cases against Wood were to be dismissed and Wood was to assist Botkin in his defense.

CONGRESSMEN NOT OVERWORKED.

Farmer Lew Steward Disgusted with the Cry for Clerks.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—Farmer Lew Steward of Illinois likes to drop into the Ways and Means committee-room, chat with Mr. Springer, and watch him wrestling with tariff problems. He was there the other day while Springer was talking tariff at a dinner in New York. "I hear a great deal," said Steward, "about members of Congress being overworked, burdened with correspondence, and all that sort of thing. That's all nonsense. Do they need clerks to help them? No sir, they don't. Congress ought to get through its work in three or four months and go home." In reply to a remark about the close economy the Democratic House seems inclined to practice, Mr. Steward said reasonable economy was well enough, but it could easily be overdone. "I've noticed," said he, with emphasis, "that the prodigal son was received home with feasting and rejoicing, but the rich miser went to hell and he's there yet." He said he wanted to get up in the House the other day and tell them that when they were wrangling for hours over the saving of $60 on a printing bill and using up time in speeches that cost the government $12 a minute."

He Wondered What She Meant.

"Ah!" said Chappie, jokingly, to Miss Keene, "this is leap year, donteherknow. Do you intend to avail yourself of its privileges?"

"I really cannot tell what I might do," she said, with a smile, "if a man should come along."—*New York Press.*

HUSBANDS AND WIVES

THE REV. J. P. BRUSHINGHAM TALKS OF THEIR DUTIES.

Religion in Home Life Should Be the Usual and Not a Rare State of Existence—Prof. Swing Discourses on the Development of Idealism and the Progress of Man—Dr. Thomas Speaks of the Broad Philosophy That Should Animate Humanity—Religious News.

The Rev. J. P. Brushingham preached last night at the Ravenswood Methodist Episcopal Church on the subject: "Husbands and Wives, or Religious Principles in Home Life." The sermon was addressed to the young people of the church, who were present in large numbers.

Mr. Brushingham selected as his text the sixth verse of the sixty-eighth Psalm and also a portion of the thirty-third verse of the fifth chapter of Ephesians: "Let every one of you . . . love his wife even as himself, and the wife see that she reverence her husband." Mr. Brushingham said:

"Facts of personal observation showing the wretchedness of marriages in which the contracting parties are ill-mated impressed upon me the importance of the subject. The homes of the young people of our working classes in Chicago, New York, and Boston are to be the bulwark of the Nation, the hope of the church, and the regeneration of the world. It is important, then, that the young people be encouraged to build homes.

"The pulpit should not leave discussion of such a topic to bad novels, for wedding bells should first ring in heaven, and marriage is an honorable estate, instituted of God, and should not be entered into unadvisedly, but reverently and discreetly. Even if John Wesley, and John Milton, and Socrates, and blind Sampson, and Job made mistakes we should not conclude that marriage is a lottery where we draw by chance. It is a problem into which God may be taken. Woman does not ask the ballot today in revolt against it, but to protect it. The added power will not pale the luster of her purity or uncrown the brow of her womanhood, and she understands that there are questions more vital to womanhood and to home life than shouting from platforms.

"It is possible to live and glorify God and go to heaven if you never marry, but if you do marry marry brains and heart and conscience and soul, but don't be joined to a cipher. Don't marry with an idea of making somebody out of nobody; homes are poor reform schools. Marriage implies a system of mutual compromises. Absolute perfection should not be sought for; there has been but one perfect being. Do not marry for riches: wealth may take wings and fly away, but true companions, who are fortunes in themselves, abide till death. Soul beauty endures forever. Find out how your prospective life companions treat father, mother, sister, and brother. One who despises or ignores the obligations of the old homestead is not worthy to form a part in the building of a new one.

"That husband would not have lost $5,000 gambling if he had made a confidant of his wife instead of coming when financially and morally ruined to ask a preacher's advice. His home might have been to him the shadow of a great rock in a weary land. I would like to see a new society established—the 'Stay at Home Society.' Home should be a reality, and not simply a boarding-house. Let there be in the home the religion of Jesus of Nazareth, the gospel of love."

DEVELOPMENT OF IDEALISM.

Prof. Swing on the Progress of Man and Mind to Christianity.

Idealism, its development from the earliest pages of history to the present day, formed the subject of Prof. Swing's sermon at Central Music Hall yesterday morning. He paid those who follow the ideals of music, art, and literature a tribute, and eulogized their toil and labor. He took as his text Romans, viii., 21—"The glorious liberty of the children of God." Prof. Swing said:

There seems little probability that man came from the lowest forms of life by some process of evolution. All the traces of primitive man point to a general childhood. To this direct evidence of history logic adds its dictum that the creative miracle did not give man anything which he could acquire himself. We know that the Creator gave man eyes, but not the telescope; tongues, but not language; ears, but not music, and brains, but not knowledge. It is to be regretted that it is now impossible to learn the earliest history of our race. It was ages before man felt a higher power or heard the word of God, and began to feel that the human spirit tended upward. Because of the absence of former greatness we do not hear of man until he makes his appearance as an idealist.

In this manner we can connect by a strong chain the presence of a mind which formed for itself lofty ideas of a superior power in great men like Abraham, Moses, Socrates, and Plato, and the evolution of the same thought until Christians began to use the word God. Men have said that man is the animal that laughs, that man is the animal that weeps, and to those and many other traits we can safely add that man is the animal that forms for himself high ideals. Had Logan, the eloquent Indian, lived in another period, his lofty thoughts of humanity and liberty could have been compared favorably with those of Pascal or Wilberforce. He lacked the opportunity of development. His church was the forest, his music the noise of the thunder and the winds, his books the conversation with the white settlers. His mind resembles a bird in a cage. The majority of our race have spent their lives in a cage.

We are handicapped by our vices. The great ideals of morality and humanity are not merely girls' dreams as some men seem to think. They are fast rising and asserting themselves in our midst, and are the direct results of a liberal and lofty thought—the Christian religion. It is fortunate that the Christian religion comes from a personage whose truths are high as heaven, and which flow down in such richness that to contain them asks for all the hearts and minds of all places and times. Nations can study them, but no race can ever sigh for a new gospel of a greater justice, a greater love, or a greater hope.

LIFE ON THE PRACTICAL SIDE.

Dr. Thomas' Discourse at McVicker's Theater—A Thought Age.

The subject of the Rev. Dr. Thomas' discourse at McVicker's Theater yesterday morning was "The Life That Now Is." Dr. Thomas said in substance:

The practical side of life is summed up in learning, doing, and becoming. The highest practical life is that which concretes deeds in character for the universal good. There is a tendency to look too much at the things that are near without inquiring into their deeper meaning. The saying, "One world at a time," belongs to a philosophy which must lead to disappointment, because it shuts a man out from the higher and more generous things. The most difficult thing in the world is for a man to please himself if that is his highest aim. He is least prepared for disappointments because they break into his one little world. The practical life asks what life is for, not stopping simply in work and pleasure. The best men enlarge upon the things that are nearest until they transcend the present.

This has been called a material age, but it is more properly a thought age, because men are trying to get at the inside meaning of things to use them. Thousands of men of science are leading lives of self-denial, shut up in laboratories, taking nature to pieces and putting it together to find out what it does and how. Thousands are trying to find a solution to the problems of crime, poverty, and wars.

God is in man. Inspiration is continuous. The old ideas of literal punishment for a large number of people are put away in a little catechism. The new life is only the present life continued a step further. Hell is how much of the wolf there is in us; heaven is how much of the lamb.

DEDICATORY SERVICES.

Of the New Campbell Park Church—$4,600 Raised for an Organ.

Large audiences attended the dedicatory services at Campbell Park Presbyterian Church yesterday. The dedicatory sermon was preached in the morning by the Rev. Dr. John L. Withrow of the Third Presbyterian Church.

The first address of the afternoon was by J. H. Snitzler, one of the founders of the mission from which the church grew. His remarks abounded in stories of the church's early days.

The Rev. Dr. T. D. Wallace of the Eighth Presbyterian Church spoke in substance as follows:

"I congratulate you on coming into this church in the Columbian anniversary year and at the end of the week of prayer. I want this church to stand for Christian welcome. I want it to be broad and free. I want the people to show that Christ lives here and that he is always at home. Let it stand for the most hopeful mood of Christianity. Jesus Christ was an optimist, and I hope this church will pitch its music high."

The Rev. Dr. M. Woolsey Stryker of the Fourth Presbyterian Church said among other things:

"The Presbytery of Chicago is a joint stock company and this church is sure of a warm place. It is the noblest of ambitions to build a church that will be the home of human hearts. The founders of this church were cranks, but of the kind that make things go. The Presbytery has been ready to hold funeral services over this church several times, but it turned out to be a lively corpse. This church has received largely from the funds of the church at large, and now I hope to see this church give to others. I also hope that there will never be any people in this church enjoying spiritual poor health. In some churches not a thousand miles from here people go in and catch cold because there is such a spiritual chill. Such churches freeze together and the icicles keep strangers out. My desire for your pastor is that in the presence of this beautiful church his heart may enlarge and not his head."

At 7:30 p. m. the Rev. Dr. John H. Barrows of the First Presbyterian Church gave an address of congratulation. During the day $4,600 was raised by subscription and collections to buy an organ.

FUNERAL OF LIEUT. C. T. THOMPSON.

It Takes Place at the Residence with Military Ceremonies.

First-Lieut. C. T. Thompson, Company E, Second Infantry, Illinois National Guard, was laid to rest at Rosehill Cemetery yesterday.

Three companies of the Second Battalion, E, G, and H, assembled at the West Side Armory yesterday morning with field music consisting of four drums and four bugles and marched to the residence, Van Buren street and Center avenue, under command of Maj. C. P. Wright. A platoon of Company E, under command of Capt. W. E. Dusenbury, acted as escort.

The body clad in uniform lay in a black cloth-covered casket in the front parlor. Across it was draped a garrison flag and on this rested the helmet and sword of Lieut. Thompson. The floral offerings consisted of a pillow of white carnations, roses, lilies, and smilax with the words "Our Comrade" worked in immortelles. This was the gift of Company E. Another emblem was from the family. It was a horseshoe composed of white roses, carnations, heliotrope, and smilax, with the words "Our Brother."

The services at 11 a. m. were conducted by the Rev. George S. Todd of the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul. After reading the funeral service and the lesson from Cor., 20: xvi., he said:

"We have gathered to mingle our tears for a dear one lost. A dear one in the family and a dear one in the company. We are here to sympathize with those so sadly bereaved. He was a child of God. In Jesus we are one. Our sympathies are banded together. We are one family in Jesus Christ. He was called suddenly by his God from our midst. We never know at what hour the summons will come. Let us be at all times prepared to receive it. Accept the Father's love, for in love he calls us."

The burial service of the Episcopal Church was then read and the services were closed with prayer. The casket was borne to the hearse by the active pall-bearers—Sergt. W. H. Hutchinson, Sergt. George G. Greenburg, Sergt. Sullivan, Sergt. Beatty, Corporal T. E. Stuart, and Corporal Will Schmdt. As the body passed the command saluted while the drums sounded "the ruffles." The active pall-bearers fell in at the rear of the hearse. The guard of honor, consisting of Lieut. F. D. Shirras, Lieut. George Meehan, Lieut. F. W. Bell, and Lieut. C. B. Hayes, took its place at either side of the hearse. The rest of the honorary pallbearers, W. E. Hoineville and Lieut. Martin Closky, with Maj. Charles P. Wright and Lieut. Phillip Forrest, fell in at the rear of the active pallbearers. The procession marched to the Chicago and Northwestern railway depot, where the train was taken for the cemetery. Accompanying the cortége were: Maj. Frank P. Logan, Surgeon-Maj. Charles Perkins, Lieut. J. J. Garrity, Lieut. John McIntosh, and Sergt.-Maj. Hosmer.

At the cemetery the body was placed in the receiving vault, and Company E, under command of Capt. W. E. Dusenbury, fired the three volleys, the last salute to its dead comrade. Bugle-Sergt. Joseph T. Woodsworth then sounded "taps," the soldier's signal for lights out.

Lieut. Thompson was 24 years old at the time of his death. Three weeks ago he was attacked by typhoid fever and died Friday morning. He was the only son of his widowed mother, Mrs. C. F. Thompson. He enlisted in Company E Nov. 22, 1886. May 29, 1889, he was made a Corporal, and appointed Sergeant July 8, 1889. He was honorably discharged Nov. 2, 1889. He reënlisted Aug. 7, 1890, and was appointed First Sergeant. Sept. 29, 1890, he was elected Second Lieutenant, and Jan. 19, 1891, was elected First Lieutenant.

Edmund Allen.

JOLIET, Ill., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—Edmund Allen of Wilmington, Ill., one of the pioneer settlers of Illinois and Will County, died at his home at that place this morning, aged 78 years. Mr. Allen settled at Joliet in 1835 and removed to Wilmington in 1844, where he has been actively engaged in business until a few years ago. He enjoyed as large an acquaintance among the early settlers as any man in Illinois, and was one of a type and generation of men who are fast passing away.

John Jacobson.

BUREAU JUNCTION, Ill., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—John Jacobson, proprietor of the Bureau Hotel, who has been prominently identified with the best interests of this town for thirty-five years, died last night of the grip and pneumonia. He will be buried Tuesday at 3 o'clock by the Masonic lodge of Tiskilwa.

Burial of Dr. George T. Wall.

DUQUOIN, Ill., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—The burial of Dr. George T. Wall, who died last Thursday, took place today. The doctor was a resident of this county for fifty-three years and father of Circuit Judge G. W. Wall. He was 82 years of age.

Mrs. Joel Bennett.

VANDALIA, Ill., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—Mrs. Joel Bennett, a nonagenarian, and for over sixty years a resident of Fayette County, died today of the grip. She was the oldest person in the county.

Caleb Freeman.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—Caleb Freeman, one of the most prominent and wealthiest farmers in McLean County, died last night at his home near Covel.

SAYS THE STATEMENT IS PURE FICTION.

President Saul Declares Evansville Route Employes Will Not Be Disturbed.

A dispatch to the effect that there was to be, Feb. 1, a general discharge of the employés and officials of the Evansville route, or Mackey system, was shown to G. W. Saul, President and General Manager of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois railroad, yesterday and his answer was that it was all a "pure fake." There was no difference between President Mackey and Traffic Manager Grammar, and it was ridiculous, he said, to suppose that each of them was trying to or could thwart the other.

The statement, he continued, was equally false that the fast train connecting Chicago with the South, via Nashville, was to be taken off. To discontinue a train like that, said Mr. Saul, would be not only against the interests of the road but against public policy. "It is a limited vestibuled train and the only great passenger train crossing the Ohio going to the Southeast," he said. "It is twelve hours faster from Chicago than any other train passing over the Ohio River and to discontinue it would be not only to injure our road but inconvenience the public, both of which would be bad policy."

Cause of the Excitement.

George—"Whew! What can be the matter? Telegram says, 'Come home immediately.'"

George (rushing into his suburban home one hour later)—"Tell me quick, my dear. What is it?"

Young Wife—"The baby said 'Mamma.'"—*Life.*

HE LOVES AMERICANS.

SIR EDWIN ARNOLD RETURNING FROM HIS WESTERN TRIP.

He Finds That Natives Are Intelligent and Eager to Learn—Astounded at This Country's Prosperity—The Poet Speaks of England's Egyptian Policy as Affected by the Death of the Khedive—What Harold Frederic Has to Say of Both Tewfik and Sir Edwin.

Sir Edwin Arnold arrived from the West at the Auditorium yesterday afternoon and left for New York on the 5:30 limited. For an hour of the time between trains he talked enthusiastically of what he had seen since last in Chicago, and with much earnestness of England's Egyptian policy as affected by the death of the Khedive.

"I have learned to love the American people," he said. "Perhaps all lecturers say this, but I can certainly do so in all truth. The Americans are so like the old Greeks, so intelligent, so eager to learn. I am astounded at the magnificence of your prosperity, but at the same time I find your cities just a bit tiresome. They have so little originality as to architecture, you see. If a native of one city is set down in another the strange faces are all that tell him he is not at home. In Europe he would know from the peculiarity of the first street corner just what city he was in. Madison, Wis., is by far the prettiest place in the United States. Surrounded by four lakes, it should be the Venice of America. It has not a vista but is beautiful.

"I reserve as the destiny of these great United States the control of all the lands to the South, of the whole of the South American continent. These petty troubles with Chile will die away and all will be yours. In South America alone there is room for 500,000,000 more people. Some day it will have that many, and all will acknowledge the government at Washington. We in England will not grudge you this added power. It is rightfully yours. With the completion of the canal across the Isthmus or Nicaragua you must have control of it and of all that surrounding Egypt of the New World.

"England has all it wishes. India always will be ours. Two men will always oppose a war over that country—the Czar of Russia and the Prime Minister of England, whoever he may be. Still just such a war is inevitable, although it may not come for many, many years. When from unavoidable causes those countries come in conflict the Romanoff dynasty will be wiped away forever. Every Russian throat east of the Caspian will be cut, and the Khanates will reign once more in Asia. The remnants of the Russian army will face at home a revolution which will overthrow the reigning house. England need have no fear. Understand that there is no truth in the talk of our small army. It is the largest in the world. We can place in the field more than 2,000,000 men.

"The death of the Khedive means a change in the figurehead and nothing more. Politically it will result in nothing but talk. The French papers are already indulging in that, but any agitation on the part of France to secure the withdrawal of English troops from Egypt will be unsuccessful. Even should the government desire to act thus the French people who are drawing interest from Egyptian bonds would prevent it. The succession of Abbas Pasha can afford no possible ground for trouble. Ismael, father of Tewfik, paid the Sultan a jolly good sum, $3,000,000, I believe, to gain the right to change the old Mohammedan law regarding the succession. By that law it went to the oldest living relative. By the new one it goes, in European fashion, to the eldest son. The new law was approved by the Porte, and only by that authority can it be changed again.

"French agitation on this subject is useless now. Before we occupied Egypt we asked Minister Freycinet to join us in its control. The offer was refused. It was the last chance France will ever have. We then bombarded Alexandria, made an awful mess of it, entered the country, and brought about order and prosperity. Today the people themselves do not desire the English to go away. They know well that, this done, all that has been accomplished under our rule would vanish.

"Egypt and the Suez Canal are essential to England. If you had a residence the other side of the river and your office on this you would not wish the bridge to be exposed to fire and infested with thieves and murderers. Egypt and the canal are England's bridge to its residence in India. A suburb of London is known as Pimlico. I one day said to Mr. Gladstone: 'We shall get out of Egypt when we get out of Pimlico.' 'I'm afraid you are right,' he answered regretfully."

CHARACTERISTICS OF TEWFIK.

Harold Frederic's Estimate of the Late Egyptian Ruler—Edwin Arnold.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Concerning the personal characteristics of Tewfik Pasha, he at times certainly chafed under English control. I have heard him, indeed, complain angrily. It was but a figure of speech that he could not ask whom he pleased to dinner without the permission of the Barings; but, although he sometimes allowed himself such transitory outbursts, he permitted no one of his entourage to utter one word of disloyalty to the English, who, he was ever convinced, were working with him for the redemption of his country. Indeed, absolute loyalty, exemplary patience, and benevolent anxiety for the well being of his subjects, with some kind of blind longing to wipe out the memory of the horrors they had suffered under his immediate predecessors, were the salient characteristics of his amiable nature. With these he coupled a notable capacity for the details of business and an ardent love of study. He learned everything he undertook with great facility. Add to this that he was a man of rigid morality, who, in violent contrast to his licentious father practiced that monogamy which he endeavored to inculcate throughout his dominions, that he was a devoted husband and father, of simple, sober habits—and he neither smoked nor drank—and that he observed in his household an economy which, in any prince, differently circumstanced, would have been almost parsimonious, and you have the man. He was not, perhaps, a kingly figure to go down to posterity. He was no picturesque descendant of that fierce Albanian house, part bandit, part paladin, and with a touch of fraudulent stockbroker. Neither was he like his father, a brilliant, irresponsible caliphian figure, living in an atmosphere of Arabian nights, modified by opera bouffe, amid a profusion of gold, jewels, lovely women, marble palaces, and despondent bondholders. No, Tewfik was a simple loyal gentleman, who sought earnestly to do his duty in the very embarrassing state of life to which he was called, and who succeeded in accomplishing his task up to the day of his death.

It is difficult to say which surprises the English public most, the reports of the things Sir Edwin Arnold is saying to reporters in America or the accounts of the adulatory reception he is meeting. There seems to be no doubt that he did once meet Tennyson, and promptly turned the interview to journalistic uses, which in England is regarded as an unspeakably cadish act. Arnold occupies in England only a very mediocre place, either as a poet or in leader writing, and has no personal position beyond these. Maj. Pond's advertising ability has never achieved a more commanding success than in palming off Arnold on the American public as a big man.

Maupassant's tragic breakdown will not be without its uses if it frightens some of the young disciples of the decadence over on this side of the channel. Probably most readers, who only know these fin du siecle essayists, critics, and poets by their work, have suspected the element of absinthe in it. As a matter of fact much more fateful things are made to serve as a basis of inspiration or as a substitute for sleep, an abuse more common among painters than writers, both in Paris and London. The evil is, however, only in its beginning here and has no death-roll to speak of—certainly none comparable, in sinister glory, with that containing the names of Musset, Doré, Dettenville, Baudry, Le Page, and the author of "Pierre et Jean."

HAROLD FREDERIC.

OLD TIMES RECALLED.

WALL STREET MARKETS RESEMBLE 1880 AND 1881.

Days When Operations Were Swung by Giants Like William H. Vanderbilt—Unusual Activity Shown—In Two Hours Chicago Gas Transactions Reached a Total of $8,700,000—New England Capital Turned Over Twice—Railroads Cannot Move the Crop for Months.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—[Special.]—We are having such markets in Wall street now as recall the great times of 1880 and '81, when operations on the exchange were swung by such giants as William H. Vanderbilt. In the last week there was one day when over 800,000 shares were done, another of over 600,000, and the others about 500,000 apiece. It would be farcical to say that the public was not in a market of such magnitude as that. The public is there, with the great operators at the front, as they always are, giving a surface direction to the currents of speculation, while the deeper tides which control the main movement are influenced by causes beyond them. It stirs the blood to watch the tape reeling off hour by hour, transactions running into the millions, see the great blocks of stock come following each other in rapid succession, see prices sway up and down as the contending interests predominate, while the whole street is alive with excitement. That has been the history of the week.

But operations in two stocks, Chicago Gas and New England, have so dominated the market that attention has been fixed on them beyond all others. Of the former there are 248,000 shares outstanding, and in round numbers the whole capital stock was traded in between Monday morning and Saturday noon. From 2 to 3 o'clock Thursday and 10 to 11 Friday there were no less than 116,000 shares done. If we assume the average per cent of the stock to be 75, this represents an actual exchange of money by check between the brokers' offices of $8,700,000 for two hours' work.

Capital of a Company Turned Over Twice.

Enormous as is this total it has been exceeded by New England, in which the week's transactions foot up about 400,000 shares, and the whole common stock only amounts to 200,000 shares, so the common share capital of the company was turned over twice during the week. Thursday and Friday alone the transactions footed up over 170,000 shares. But this stock was active every day, while in Chicago Gas the flood only broke loose Thursday afternoon, when the stock dipped from 80 to 73 (omitting fractions), rebounded to 78, and closed at 73 bid. Today it closed at 75 bid, which was its opening price last Monday morning. The phenomenal rise in the stock entitled it to a reaction. It has advanced fully 30 points in a few weeks. It rose rather unevenly from about 51 to 62, then reacted to 58, and from 58 it went on rising with never a set-back of more than a few fractions until it touched 80. As the stock stands now a heavy short interest must have been created in it, and it is estimated that the number of shares afloat is not at all proportionate to the number sold short in the raid of Thursday and Friday.

As to the intrinsic value of the stock, as apart from the exceptional speculation in it, that must be measured by the present earnings of the company, by what they are likely to be, and the present and prospective dividends. The company is now paying 5 per cent; and the earnings this year are estimated at over 8 per cent.

Cause for the Rapid Stride.

In respect to New England, we have as the moving cause of the rapid rise in the stocks which carried it from 44 Monday to 52 today, a new deal which brings in Austin Corbin, a President of the company, two other new directors representing the same interests, and a plan for enlarging the business of the road, said to be of mysterious magnitude, in which the first step will be the issue of a lot of new securities. Former bull movements in this stock, one of the old-time footballs of the market, have usually been worked on the "mystery" principle. Some road, the New York and New Haven or another, was seeking control. Once, years ago, Messrs. Gould, Sage, and Field took hold with a great flourish of trumpets; went over to the annual meeting at Boston on a special train with a great crowd of followers; the meeting was held in a furor of enthusiasm, and at its close Mr. Gould was called upon for a speech. "I will make one," said he, "when the road pays its first dividend." Messrs. Gould, Sage, and Field unloaded their stock on Boston somewhere in the skies, from which it subsequently dropped to 10 and a receivership.

Of course it is not to be supposed that anything like this will be done under Austin Corbin. Everybody knows what a success he made of the Long Island road. That success has been so thoroughly advertised that people have quite overlooked his success with another Long Island company all of his own creation, the Manhattan Beach corporation. The shares were unloaded on the public somewhere about 50 and you can get an occasional bid for them now at 2.

Proposed Scheme of the New England Road.

The proposed scheme for the New England road is said to contemplate making a New York connection through the New York and Northern road, hence these securities rose, which a few bids would cause, for they are all in a few hands.

Manhattan was also bid up on the prospect of its getting through passengers from the new connection, which passengers it does not pay the company to carry. However, it is quite possible that there is a scheme afoot for the New England road, which its projectors really believe in, and that the stock will sell higher, as it is claimed. But skepticism may be pardoned at this late day.

The securities of another company for which new plans are proposed, the Richmond Terminal, continue to advance. The way the market closed today, somewhat weak in tone, caused apprehension that a further decline might be looked for.

Some disappointment was felt because the surplus reserve had not increased more than $1,700,000, although altogether the bank statement was favorable. The banks are strong. The deposits are over $447,000,000, while the loans are no more than $444,000,000, and the surplus reserve is nearly $19,000,000.

In London money is a drug and almost unloanable. The disappointment referred to led to selling of stocks, and, in truth, if the market should have a temporary recession from present prices no one need be surprised in view of its continuous rise for the last sixty days. But this must be a bull year. Operations on the short side will be successful whenever the market has become overbought, but they will have to be quick. The spread of the bull feeling through the financial community is shown by the new combinations being made or proposed between controlling interests in various properties.

New Propositions Brought Forward.

It is only in bull times that business-men seem to have the courage to enter on new enterprises like this. Every week brings forward some new proposition large or small. A new combination of great importance to the Colorado Coal and Iron company is one of the latest mentioned.

Again, there is the contract recently made by the Lackawanna company with the Toledo and Ann Arbor company which, as is said, has changed the whole outlook for the Ann Arbor property, made its bonds secure, and put the stock on a basis where dividends are a possibility of the near future. These are two of many such instances.

Railroad men naturally look forward to a bull year, when the government crop report is considered to be below the mark in putting the wheat crop at 612,000,000 bushels and the corn crop at over 2,000,000,000, which latter has so far scarcely more than begun to move to market. The roads will not be able to move the crops of last season up to August next, and then the new crop begins to come in. It should not, however, be forgotten that the prosperity indicated by such enormous yields of grain is not evenly distributed. The Pacific coast is not prosperous and the South is suffering severely. The price of cotton is the lowest ever known in this country, except once for a short period in 1857.

These are bearish facts, and important ones in their relation to the stock market. They and whatever other unfavorable spots there may be on the surface of the country's prosperity will be made prominent whenever the market is ripe for a raid.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The stock markets have been quiet but not altogether without feature. Government securities improved generally. The prompt appointment of the new Khedive of Egypt naturally created a good effect upon the markets and upon those who were disposed to take gloomy political views. The funds were steady. American rails at the close were somewhat heavy. Passing the Denver dividend having somewhat discouraged operators led to the continuance of realizations, and a nearly general decline was established ranging from ¼ to 1 per cent. The lead was taken in Denver preference, Union Pacific, Louisville and Nashville, Chicago and Milwaukee. Canadian lines were also dull and were fractionally lower. Mexican has been offered, resulting in a decline of ⅝ to 1. Money was quite unlendable. Short loans were offered at ½ per cent. The discount market was equally quiet. Two and three months' bills were quoted at 2 per cent.

MONEY WAS PLENTIFUL IN LONDON.

The Semi-Annual Declaration of Bank Dividends Forms the Feature of the Week.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Money was plentiful during the last week. Discount was easy at 2 per cent for three months and 1⅛ for short. The chief monetary feature of the week was the semi-annual declaration of bank dividends. The London and Westminster Bank announced a dividend of 13 per cent against 16 for the same period last year, and the London Joint Stock Bank 11 per cent against 12½ last year. Other banks maintain former rates—viz.: Alliance Bank, 8 per cent; City Bank, 11 per cent; Consolidated Bank, 10 per cent; Imperial Bank, 7 per cent. The decrease in the London and Westminster's dividend is partly due to the retention of greater cash reserves and partly to dull business. Unless affairs brighten bank shares generally show a prospect of lower returns on investments. The silver market was notably weak throughout. The demand for the Continent slackened and there was only a small inquiry for the mint. The decline for the week, 1¼ pence, brought the price to 43⅛ pence, the lowest since the autumn of 1889. Rupee paper dropped 1⅛. The foreign gold demand was light. The only appreciable demand was from Germany, and even there small amounts were taken.

The Stock Exchange did a fair business last week. The boom expected at the opening of the year has not come off. In foreign securities there were active speculations and considerable fluctuations in Egyptian, which finally steadied at ⅛ decline for the week. The others were firm. Portuguese bonds, on the payment of the coupons, gained 1⅛. Brazilians gained 2¼ on the week, Argentines 2, and Chileans 1. In British railway securities selling was general, owing to the bad Board of Trade returns, and there was a general decline of from 1 to 2¼. American railway securities were irregular. The manipulations of Wall street operators have been something of an enigma here. The course of dealings early in the week indicated that New York was maneuvering for a fall and London and the leading provincial exchanges became heavy sellers. When the reaction set in New York absorbed every kind offered, and this checked the relapse here till the recurrence of a fall in Wall street yesterday led to a renewal of selling here. Variations for the week in prices of American railway securities include the following decreases: Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 5; Louisville and Nashville, 2¼; Denver and Rio Grande common, Mexican Central and Northern Pacific 2 each, Wabash debentures 1⅜, New York, Ontario and Western, New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio first mortgage, and Lake Shore 1¼ each, Union Pacific 1, Atchison and Ohio and Mississippi ordinary ⅝ each, Wabash preferred ½, Erie 1¼, New York Central 1⅜, and Pennsylvania 1⅛. Canadian railway securities were dull. Grand Trunk first preferred dropped 5 on the week, and the same, second and third preferred, 4 each. The securities of the Mexican railway were weak. First lost 1¼ and seconds 1½. Among the miscellaneous securities, Peruvian Corporation dropped 1⅜ for the week and Primitive Nitrates ⅝, while Rio Tinto gained ⅜ and Eastman's Meat company shares ½.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—On the bourse during the week business was quiet, but prices showed a tendency to firmness. Spanish securities yesterday declined ⅜ per cent on rumors that the King of Spain was ill with influenza. Three per cent rentes rose during the week 30 cents, and Rio Tinto 28, while Crédit Foncier dropped 20 francs and Russian securities 1¼ per cent. Large parcels of the last Russian loan have been offered in the Coulisse market from Paris financiers acting for the Russian Treasury, but Coulissiers have not responded. Inquiry showed that the Russian Finance Minister has been trying to dispose of part of the residue of the loan through Paris agents. The first orders to sell were obtained by several members of the official parquet, who found that they were unable to execute the orders, and who then tried the Coulisse. The inference is that the Russian Treasury, in spite of the pretensions that it had a hoard in reserve, is really in a tight place.

BERLIN, Jan. 10.—On the boerse during the last week a fair business was done and the general aspect was favorable. The final quotations include the following: Prussian fours, 106.10; Mexican sixes, 84.70; Deutsche Bank, 155.50; Bochumer, 115; Harpener, 147; short exchange on London, 20.34; long do, 20.25½; private discount, 2.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 10.—On the boerse during the week prices were firmer and speculation was limited. The final quotations include: Hungarian gold rentes, 92.40; Italian, 91; Russian, 93.50; Spanish, 64.10; short exchange on London, 20.34; private discount, 2¼.

CHICAGO AND ALTON PUSHING WORK.

New Rolling Stock and Improvements to the Road Been Ordered.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—The Chicago and Alton road has begun the work of improving its road-bed and rolling stock with a particular view of benefiting its service during the World's Fair. The company has decided to expend $500,000 for these purposes. An order has just been received by Master Mechanic Quackenbush in this city to buy a number of the largest and finest locomotives. They are to be ten-wheelers, and they will be both powerful and speedy. The shops in this city will be run to their greatest capacity in manufacturing engines and coaches. Thirty new passenger coaches are now under way in these shops. At all of the crossings interlocking switches, with the latest safety appliances, will be put in. Many of the bridges, particularly the overhead bridges, will be taken down and low-deck iron bridges will be put in. At Sag Bridge a new deck bridge has just been completed; at Prairie Creek a heavy iron deck bridge will be put in; at Wilmington an iron bridge of three spans of 120 feet each will be erected. The bridge at Mazonia is to be hauled down and a deck bridge with new piers is contemplated. At Pontiac a mammoth double-deck bridge is nearing completion, and $25,000 is to be expended on a double-track bridge across Rooks Creek near Ocoya. Nearly all of the smaller bridges are to be relaid with iron floor-beams, and across hundreds of the smaller sloughs the track is to be tiled with thirty-six-inch iron pipes to take the water through. A new iron bridge is to span Money Creek near Towanda, and a new structure will span the Sangamon near Springfield. The double track between this city and Chicago will be completed not later than June 1.

Pushing the New Yankton Line.

YANKTON, S. D., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—Engineers have during the last two weeks been perfecting the survey of the Yankton, Norfolk and Southwestern railway from Yankton to Norfolk, Neb. Bonds for an amount sufficient to grade the entire line were voted by the townships along the line last fall, and a portion of the grading on the Yankton end was finished. According to the terms of the bonds voted the railroad must be completed during 1892. The distance from Yankton to Norfolk is sixty miles, and would shorten the time to St. Paul and Minneapolis about eight hours over the present route.

NATIONAL REAL-ESTATE CONGRESS.

Gov. Buchanan Announces That It Will Convene Feb. 17 at Nashville, Tenn.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 10.—Gov. Buchanan has issued the following proclamation:

The National Real-Estate Congress will convene in annual session at Nashville, Tenn., on the 17th day of February. The objects of this meeting in part are: To suggest a uniform mode of real-estate transfers for all the States; to formulate a plan for enabling the industrial classes to secure homes for themselves; the gathering and discussion of the statistics relating to real estate in the United States, the real-estate wealth in the United States, including its mineral and timber wealth, and how this wealth can best be utilized and developed for the good of the whole country; farm lands and their betterment.

Tennessee will welcome to this congress the real-estate agents, dealers, and landowners of the United States.

JOHN P. BUCHANAN, Governor.

The Secretary of the association is M. M. Kline, Nashville, Tenn.

EGYPT'S DEAD RULER.

ALEX. KONTA OF ST. LOUIS TALKS ABOUT TEWFIK PASHA.

He Was a Man of Great Common Sense and Simple Life—His Harem One in Name Only—He Applied His Knowledge to Egyptian Affairs and Reforms—A Friend of Education and the Arts—Bernhardt and the Khedive—Tewfik's Son and Successor.

"Tewfik Pasha, whose death has brought Abbas Pasha to Egypt's throne, did much for the advancement and enlightenment of his subjects, and the Europeans who lived within the confines of his territory had in him a true friend," said Alexander Konta of St. Louis, who is now at the Tremont, and who lived for some time in Cairo. "I met Tewfik several times during my stay in Egypt, and I learned much regarding his public and private life. It is doubtful if the country of the Nile will have so good a ruler again during our lifetime.

"Tewfik Pasha was not a brilliant man, in fact he was a commonplace sort of person who would never have been heard of but for the accident of birth. He had good ordinary common sense, however, and through his association with Europeans and his frequent visits to European countries he saw in what his own people were lacking, and like a sensible ruler he introduced as many reforms as he was able to do. He founded three free schools from his own purse, and in many other ways helped in the advancement of education. While he was a devout Mohammedan, as the laws of that country demand of the ruler, he carried his religion little further than a visit to the Khedive's mosque every Friday and devout salaams to his Allah. He had no money to give toward the building of new churches. What he had to spend was invested in schools and the furtherance of art.

"The condition of the women of that country was another subject which called for much thought from the dead ruler. Tewfik Pasha had but one wife, a fact which he impressed upon Europeans with whom he became at all familiar. The harem which is mentioned in the dispatches contained only the servants and companions of his wife. He set his subjects an example in that one particular that has already done more toward the uplifting of Arab woman than any other one thing could possibly have done. I have seen the Khedive's wife, though never unveiled. She was a short, portly looking woman and I have been told by European women who had attended her Friday receptions that she is a good-natured, good-looking woman who did not know too much and who worshiped her lordly husband as the embodiment of all that was good and manly.

"In art, too, the Khedive was progressive. Whenever a noted actor or actress visited Cairo he invariably occupied a box at the theater, besides showering favors of various sorts upon them. Any one having a name of more than local importance was almost certain to be favored with the royal carriages and an escort of honor for a ride over the plains to the Pyramids or for a visit to that ancient Egyptian, the Sphinx. I remember a visit made by Sarah Bernhardt to Cairo during the time I was there. She played to small houses, and out of sheer pity the Khedive invited her to appear before him at his palace. All the court dignitaries, Ambassadors, and prominent foreigners were invited to be present, and at the close of her reception Tewfik Pasha presented her with a beautiful diamond bracelet. I am ashamed to say that the divine Sarah so far forgot the hospitality shown her as to make unpleasant remarks about the royal stinginess in giving her no more than a bracelet. She evidently expected that the royal crown and scepter would be given her as a special mark of favor.

"It must be remembered that the Khedive of Egypt is only the nominal ruler of Egypt. In reality he is subjected to so many outside influences, from Turkey, from England, and from France, that he has only the outward semblance of power. His principal duties are the signing of state documents, the drawing of the moneys allowed him, and the duties of host at royal functions. Personally Tewfik was a pleasant-appearing man, with good, honest-looking eyes, and a not too strong face. He always wore the European dress, black Prince Albert and striped trousers, with the addition of the Turkish fez, except on occasions of state, when he appeared in the full uniform of a General of the Egyptian army and wearing all his gay decorations. He was courtly to a degree and received his guests with the bearing and grace of a King.

"The representative of the Sultan in Cairo was accorded almost as much nominal power as the Khedive. The same honors were shown him when he went riding and in every way he was greeted as became royalty. As an example, I remember the national flower holiday of 1887, which comes always in either March or April, Cham El Nessim, as it is called. All the population was out on this occasion and all business houses closed. One of the Khedive's palaces is at Ghezirah, across the Nile from Cairo, and connected by the Sais, a beautiful driveway which crosses a modern European bridge where the barges of Cleopatra once floated. I was out with some friends on the drive when the outrunners who always precede the Khedive in a drive came running by, shouting 'The Khedive comes.' 'The Khedive comes.' We turned aside to leave a clear passage just in time. First came the two handsome daughters of the Khedive with their instructress, a German lady, and then the Khedive preceded by a guard of twenty-four soldiers. Next after him came Moukhtar Pasha, the Sultan's Ambassador, who had a guard of only eight soldiers, but they were armed with guns, while the Khedive's guard had only spears and cutlasses.

"Tewfik Pasha lived in Oriental luxury, though he did not spend one-hundredth part the money lavished by his father, Ismail Pasha, before his banishment from Egypt. When I lived in Cairo the Khedive had four palaces. The principal one was that at Cairo where the court was held. It was large and roomy, was built in true Moorish style, and contained many valuable works of art, including paintings, sculptures, tapestries, and carvings. Across the Nile at Ghezirah was his summer palace, the same one a company of European capitalists tried to purchase four years ago to establish another Monte Carlo. While Tewfik Pasha was not particularly opposed to gambling, so far as I know, he was opposed to having a royal palace turned into a gambling house. As a result the princely offer was refused and there is no second Monte Carlo in Cairo. The third palace of the Khedive was at Helouan, an oasis in the desert, eighty minutes ride by rail from Cairo, and a most beautiful spot at Alexandria, by the sea, the Khedive had still another palace.

"In the dispatches frequent mention has been made of the probability that the Khedive's sudden death was due to poison. That story I firmly believe. Poison has ended the rule of many of Egypt's Kings and Queens since that day when Cleopatra playfully nursed an asp at her bosom. Four years ago Hassan Pasha, a brother of Tewfik Pasha and a man of undoubted ability and talent, started on a journey to Turkey, where his father lives in virtual captivity. He was a strong, healthy man, but for some unexplained reason he died during his journey. There were grave rumors in Egypt after his death, rumors that were never satisfactorily set at rest. Dr. Salem Pasha, the Khedive's physician, was a man who was not versed in medicine and surgery according to European rules. In fact, the Mohammedan religion forbids a Christian physician to the ruler of that land. Salem Pasha once caused a death because of an unskillful operation and I am firmly convinced that the death of Tewfik Pasha was the result of this lack of skill, shown in an overdose of morphine. The Khedive was a temperate man, one who did not use morphine or liquor to excess. He smoked, but never anything except Turkish cigarettes. The Arabians do not look for deaths among their rulers except from poison.

"The new Khedive? Well, I cannot venture an opinion as to him. Abbas Pasha is not yet 18, and when I was in Cairo he was no more than fifteen years old. I have seen and talked with him and found him a rather bright boy. He spoke English, French, and German with tolerable fluency, and I have seen him drinking beer in public beer-gardens in a true democratic spirit. If he is not too much under the influence of neighboring powers he may carry on the work of reforms as begun by his father."

Diplomacy.

Young Mrs. Fitts—"You do not tire of my singing, do you, dear?"

Mr. Fitts—"No, love, your voice reminds me so much of that girl I was engaged to along in 1885."

And she hasn't sung anything since.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

54th WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE

Globe Savings Bank,

225 DEARBORN-ST.,

At the Close of Business Jan. 9, 1892.

ASSETS:

Secured time loans		$ 89,241.43
Real estate loans		100,706.00
Stocks and bonds		66,000.00
Furniture and fixtures		4,215.34
Expense		
Collections		2,048.29
Cash Assets:		
Secured demand loans	$67,035.00	
Due from banks	74,415.74	
Cash and cash items	11,879.98	
		153,330.72
Total		$417,541.71

LIABILITIES:

Cash capital		$200,000.00
Undivided profits		631.06
Savings deposits	$111,831.06	
Checking deposits	103,677.09	
Certified checks	64.25	
Cashier's checks	1,137.65	
		216,910.65
Total		$417,541.71

Investments made for depositors or others in first-class securities bearing 5 to 6 per cent interest.

C. W. SPALDING, Prest. J. P. ALTGELD, 2d V.-Prest. EDWARD HAYES, V.-Prest. W. S. LOOMIS, Asst. Cashier.

LOANS MONEY TO LOAN on improved Chicago Real Estate at LOWEST RATES. MONEY ADVANCED TO BUILD. Apply to J. S. WATSON, Manager Loan Department.

95 Washington-st. VAN VLISSINGEN

MONEY LOANED

On Improved or Unimproved City Real Estate.

LOWEST RATES. NO DELAY.

Metropolitan Investment Co., Mortgage Bankers, S. E. Cor. Dearborn & Washington-sts.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

Money loaned on improved Chicago property and to build at lowest rates without delay.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

"VAN VLISSINGEN"

149 LA SALLE-ST.

(J. H. Van Vlissingen and Bro.).

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS

Bought and Sold. Send for Lists.

N.W. HARRIS & CO.

BANKERS

CHICAGO. NEW YORK. BOSTON.

Kendall & Co., Brokers,

GRAIN, PROVISIONS, AND STOCKS,

188 DEARBORN STREET.

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Office of the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners.

At a meeting of the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners held in Chicago, Jan. 5, 1892, it was ordered that Rule Four (4) of rules governing the inspection of grain in the City of Chicago be amended by the addition of the following:

"Number 1 White Clipped Oats shall be white, sound, clean, reasonably free from other grain, and shall weigh not less than 36 pounds to the measured bushel.

"Number 2 White Clipped Oats shall be seven-eighths white, sweet, reasonably clean, reasonably free from other grain, and shall weigh not less than 34 pounds to the measured bushel."

These amendments shall take effect and be in force on and after Feb. 1, 1892. ISAAC N. PHILLIPS, JNO. R. WHEELER, J. C. WILLIS, Commissioners.

JAS. H. PADDOCK, Secretary.

Chicago, Jan. 9, 1892.

To the Stockholders of the Illinois Steel Company.

Notice is hereby given that the third regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Illinois Steel Company for the election of Directors and such other business as may be presented will be held at the office of the company in the Rookery Building, on the southeast corner Adams and La Salle-sts., in the City of Chicago, Ill., on Wednesday, the 10th day of February, 1892, at 11 o'clock a. m.

The stock transfer books will be closed from the close of business, Jan. 20, 1892, to the opening of business, Feb. 12, 1892. H. A. GRAY, Secretary.

Stockholders' Meeting.

The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago West Division Railway Company for the election of a Board of Directors for said Company and the transaction of such other business as may properly brought before the meeting will be held at the office of the Company, No. 89 West Washington-st., Chicago, Illinois, on Tuesday, January 12, 1892, 3 o'clock p. m.

GEORGE L. WEBB, Secretary.

Chicago City Railway Company.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the CHICAGO CITY RAILWAY COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 2020 State-st., on Friday, the 15th day of January, 1892, at 3 o'clock p. m., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Stock transfer books will be closed from January 6th to January 15th, 1892, inclusive.

F. R. GREENE, Sec'y.

THE CHICAGO JUNCTION RAILWAYS AND UNION STOCK-YARDS CO.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the regular semi-annual dividend of three per cent on the Preferred Stock of this company, payable at the office of the company, 45 Broadway, New York City, on the 25th day of January, 1892, to stockholders of record at the close of the transfer books on Saturday, Jan. 9, 1892, at 12 o'clock m. Transfer books will reopen on Tuesday, Jan. 26, 1892.

Jan. 5, 1892.

THE NATIONAL CORDAGE COMPANY, January 8, 1892.

The Directors have this day declared the regular quarterly dividends of TWO PER CENT on the preferred and TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT on the common stock of this company, payable Feb. 1 at the transfer office of the company, 132 Front-st., New York. The books will close Jan. 15 and reopen Feb. 2.

CHARLES DAVIS, Treasurer.

BUSINESS.

SUMMARY OF THE SITUATION.

The opening of the year has been satisfactory in almost every particular. The speculative markets have been decidedly active and strong under the influence of both excellent earnings and prospects and a large amount of money seeking investment. The money supply in Chicago grew so plentiful that the rate on call loans was cut to 5 per cent by a number of the banks. That rate is not general yet, but it is obtained in most cases by close borrowers. The accumulation of money was shown in Saturday's New York bank statement. There was an increase in deposits in the New York banks during the week of over $11,000,000 and the total is now $477,000,000. This compares with the total of $390,000,000 a year ago. The effect of this easy money has been stimulating to the stock market and transactions have been the heaviest recorded in a long time.

The New York market started in the week with a strong upward tendency, in which everything on the list participated. A reaction was started by a sharp break in Chicago Gas after it had touched 80, the highest point ever recorded for it, and the point at which the pool that has been engineering the advance had announced that the price would be put. As gas stock had been one of the leaders of the market a bad break naturally affected the rest of the list. The outcome has, in the main, been satisfactory to the bulls. They argue that the market has been advancing for some time, and in the natural course of things a reaction was due any way. And when such excellent grounds for a reaction resulted in such slight concessions in prices, as was the case in this instance, it demonstrated even greater strength in the market than many of the most enthusiastic supporters had counted on.

It was the most active that the Chicago Stock Exchange has seen for a good while, and prices for about everything on the list show a substantial net advance during the week, and closed at pretty nearly the best figures made. The market has been broad and has taken up a number of stocks that have been for a long time neglected. Among those are several industrial stocks that have gone through severe depression. American Straw Board stock made the most notable gain of anything on the list. An arrangement has been practically completed which will combine all the outside Straw Board mills in a pool with the American Straw Board company, so far as regards production and prices.

The Packing stocks were strong and active and it is understood that the business the company is doing is on an enormous scale and immensely profitable. Diamond Match stock sold up to the highest point that has been touched for some time, and the prospect that opens for this year's trade is that the demand will reach an unprecedented figure. There was not much doing in Western Stone stock, but the friends of that security are feeling extremely confident regarding the future. It is now evident that the city is likely to spend a great sum on street improvements, viaducts, and in other public work which will take a vast amount of stone. One of the chief causes of the falling off in the Western Stone company's business last year was because of the lack of demand for public improvements.

The Brewery stocks are the only industrials which have not felt material improvement during the week, but there is no weakness in those. There is the same old story of big earnings, which must mean continued dividends, and those are at a rate which leaves the holders of the stock rather indifferent about market prices and quite contented to hold on to the certificates and draw dividends. The whole industrial outlook seems improved.

One of the unfavorable incidents of the week was the action of the cotton market. There was the biggest drop in prices ever known, and quotations went down to a point that is the lowest reached since 1843. There was almost a panic on the Cotton Exchange on the day that prices reached the lowest point, and a number of failures were announced in consequence of the break. The reasons for the depression are an enormous new crop following the enormous crop of last year and a curtailed foreign demand. The South is placed in an unfortunate position because of this unusual depression in its chief staple.

The life shown by the leading speculative markets early in the week disappeared suddenly on the announcement of the government's final figures on the crop of wheat for 1891. The traders, as a rule, had not expected over 595,000,000 bu, and some of them looked for an estimate under that. Consequently when the figures were printed showing that the Statistician found a total of 611,000,000 bu most of the traders who bought during the first days of the week dumped their holdings and there was almost a panic in the wheat pit for a time. During the latter part of the week much of the depression disappeared and some speculators were found who were willing to admit that the market might advance again. They reasoned that there was much wheat in the Northwest lost to the farmers owing to the early blizzards which would have to come out of the government's totals. Then they know that the wheat of this crop does not weigh much, if any, over 57 lbs to the bu and that will slice off some more from the total. They have seen the export clearances pick up and know that the cold wave didn't benefit the wheat in the Southwest. They hear also from the Northwest that there is comparatively little wheat not yet marketed, and they conclude that there is a possibility that wheat will not become a drug on the market as soon as some of the bears would have the speculative world believe. They consider that there is still some hope in the situation.

In corn there has been little interest aside from that attaching to the large exports. This has held the cash market firm in the face of a speculative decline. Corn is so cheap now that the farmers find a profit in feeding it, and a let up in the hog movement is looked upon as probable. The price of product has advanced considerably, outsiders buying with considerable freedom and a large share of the desirable hogs that come to this market is absorbed by the shippers, so that the packers have become conservative in the matter of making large speculative sales.

FINANCIAL.

There are no new elements in the local money situation. Little progress has been made during the week towards cheap money since the first break that was noted last Monday. The several banks which then commenced making call loans at 5 per cent still appear to have an ample supply of funds to put out at that rate, but, with the exception of the half-dozen banks that are making these 5 per cent loans, the rate has been held pretty steadily at 6 per cent. The supply of money is of course ample everywhere. The borrower is welcome at every bank in the city. The pressure of individual funds is beginning to be more sharply felt and is visible in several directions. Real-estate investment seems to have received an impetus.

The New York bank statement was principally notable for the enormous increase in deposits, amounting to over $11,000,000. Loans increased about half that amount. The big increase in deposits was of course due to interest and dividend disbursements. The deposits have now reached the enormous sum of $477,000,000. One year ago they were $390,000,000. The footings of the statement were as follows:

	Jan. 2.	Jan. 9.	Changes.
Loans	$438,616,400	$444,289,900	Inc. $5,637,500
Deposits	466,218,200	477,382,300	Inc. 11,164,100
Circulation	5,537,400	5,536,000	Inc. 25,600
Legal ten'd.	37,814,400	37,256,600	Inc. 1,442,200
Specie	93,972,200	96,050,100	Inc. 3,077,900
Reserve	133,786,600	138,306,700	Inc. 4,520,100
R'serve req.	116,554,550	119,345,575	Inc. 2,791,025
Surplus	17,232,050	19,961,125	Inc. 7,729,075

SALES AND QUOTATIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing Jan. 9.	Closing Jan. 8.
Atchison	22,385	45⅛	43⅝	44⅜	44⅜
Am. Cot. Sd. T.	700	35⅜	35	35	35⅛
Amer. Sugar	1,636	87⅜	86⅛	86⅜	86⅛
Do pfd	400	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	93½
B., R. & P.	1,400	41	40⅜	41	41½
Chi. & Alton	100	141	141	141	142
C., B. & Q.	2,948	109⅛	108⅜	108⅞	109
Canada So.	1,800	61¾	61	61¼	60⅞
Canadian Pac.	100	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	93⅛
Ches. & Ohio	300	26⅛	26	26	26⅞
Do 1st pfd.	100	59⅜	59⅜	59⅜	59½
Do 2d pfd.	200	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜
Colo. Coal	4,475	38	37⅛	38	37⅞
C., C., C. & St. L.	3,360	73⅝	72⅜	73⅜	73¼
Con. Gas (N. Y.)	200	103	103	103	102¼
Chicago Gas	10,200	75⅜	74⅝	75⅝	74⅜
Citizens' Gas	400	98	98	98	96⅜
Cleve. & Pitts.	500	152	152	152	......
D., L. & W.	8,240	141⅜	140⅛	140⅜	140⅛
Del. & Hud.	1,450	125	124⅜	124⅜	123⅜
Dist. & C. F. Co.	4,330	64⅜	63⅝	63⅝	63½
Erie	8,175	33⅜	32⅜	32⅜	33⅛
Do pfd.	1,200	73⅜	73	73	73⅜
Eastern Ill.	50	69⅜	69⅜	69⅜	......
East. Tenn.	170	9	9	9	8⅛
Do 2d pfd.	1,574	19⅜	18⅝	18⅛	18⅜
G. B., W. & St. P.	100	11	11	11	11
Hocking Val.	400	31	30⅛	30⅛	30⅜
Iowa Cent.	425	13	12⅜	12⅜	13
Do pfd.	150	49	49	49	49
Jersey Cent.	1,650	116⅜	115⅛	116⅜	116
Kan. & Tex.	250	20	20	19⅜	20
Do pfd.	6,971	31⅜	30⅜	30⅝	30⅛
Lake Shore	120	122	122	122	122
Louis. & Nash.	19,685	82⅜	80⅞	81⅛	82
L. E. & W.	1,500	22⅛	21⅜	22⅛	21⅞
Do pfd.	1,100	70	69⅜	69⅜	69⅞
L., N. A. & C.	4,000	30⅜	29⅜	30	30
Lead Trust	100	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
Do pfd.	287	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜	83
Laclede	1,000	23⅜	23	23	24
Missouri Pac.	2,540	64	63⅜	63⅝	63⅞
Mich. Cent.	200	106⅛	106	106	106
Manhattan	1,150	107⅜	107	107	106⅞
Mob. & Ohio	100	40	40	40	39⅜
Minn. & St. L.	50	10	10	10⅜	10⅜
Do pfd.	100	22⅜	22⅜	23⅜	23
Northwest	2,100	116⅜	115⅜	115⅜	116⅜
New England	46,613	52⅜	50⅜	50⅜	51⅜
Nor. Pac.	400	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜
Do pfd.	7,215	70⅜	69⅜	69⅜	70⅜
Nor. & W.	400	16	16	16	......
Do pfd.	100	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	54⅜
N. Y. Cent.	680	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜
N. Y., Sus. & W.	5,360	13	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
Do pfd.	5,640	50	48⅜	48⅜	48
Nor. Am. Co.	505	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
Nat'l Cordage	2,395	98⅜	98	98	98
Do pfd.	270	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
N. Y. C. & St. L.	220	21	20⅜	21	20⅜
Ogn. S. Line	300	31	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜
O. R'y & Nav.	100	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜	......
Ont. & W.	3,180	21⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜
Omaha	100	46⅜	45⅜	45⅜	46
Pac. Mail	1,375	39⅜	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜
Pullman	192	185⅜	185⅜	185⅜	185½
P., C., C. & St. L.	800	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜
Do pfd.	200	66⅜	66⅜	66⅜	66
Reading	40,720	42⅜	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜
Rich. Term'l	27,323	17	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
Do pfd.	3,815	70⅜	69	69	69
Rock Island	8,382	94	92⅜	93	93⅜
St. Paul	8,620	82⅜	81⅜	81⅜	82
Do pfd.	205	122⅜	122⅜	122⅜	123⅜
Silver Bullion	55,000	94⅜	93⅜	94	94⅜
So. Pac.	400	40⅜	40	40⅜	40⅜
St. P. & Dul.	400	48⅜	47	47	47⅜
St. L. & S. W.	300	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
Do pfd.	800	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜
Texas Pac.	300	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
Tol. A. A. & N. M.	1,100	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜
Tenn. Coal	200	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜
Union Pac.	5,526	48⅜	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜
U. P., D. & G.	400	23	22⅜	22⅜	23
W. & L. E.	1,200	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜
Do pfd.	815	78⅜	78⅜	78⅜	78⅜
Wabash pfd.	1,230	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜
Western Union	678	83⅜	83	83⅜	83⅜

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	148	Fargo	140
American	117	United States	50

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s, reg.	117	U. S. 2s reg.	100
U. S. 4s, coup.	117		

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

43000 A C O 8s...107⅛@107⅛	9000 N P 1st cp...115@115⅛
31000 Atch 4s...83⅜@83⅜	10000 NP con 5s...79⅜@79⅜
25000 Atch inc 5s...64⅜@65⅜	5000 N&W 30-y d5s...105⅜
6000 BCR&N 1st cl tr 5s 95	9000 N W sf db 5s...106
13000 CSo 1st gtd.105⅜@106	10000 OSc gmts...64
12000 CP 1g 5s...101⅜	10000 Or Imp 1st...101⅜
63000 C&O cn 5s...103⅜@104	18000 Or Im cons...70@70⅜
46000 C&O R&A 1st con. 76⅜	2000 OSL&U cn...81
10000 CB&Q Ia D 4s...93⅜	5000 P&E 1st...81
9000 CB&Q Neb ex 4s...89⅜	174000 P&R 1st inc...74⅜@75⅜
15000 C&EI g 5s...97⅜@97⅜	195000 P&R 2d inc...59@59⅜
23000 C&EI inc...45⅜@48⅜	37000 P&R 3d inc...39@39⅜
25000 C&NP 1st...80@80⅜	6,000 P&Rg m4s...83⅜@83⅜
10000 CRI&P db 5s...96⅜	2000 P&W 1st...82
5000 CRI&P 6s c...123	219000 RT ctr 5s...61⅜@68⅜
14000 CH V&T 5s...88⅜@88⅜	15000 RT tr 6s...94⅜@95
78000 Col Mid 4s...73⅜@73⅜	2000 RioG&W 1st...77⅜
15000 DM&M 1 g...41	6000 SL&IM 1st...101
28000 FtW&DC...99⅜@100⅜	8000 SL&IM 5s...85⅜@86
5000 FtW&RG 1st...74⅜	8000 SLS&E 1st...94
10000 H&TC gm 5s...61⅜@65	11000 SL&SW 1st...71⅜@72⅜
25000 H&TC 1st 5s...102@102⅜	1000 SPM&M 1st MC 5s...99⅜
14000 LacG 1st...83	6000 SPM&M 1st M Ex 4s 88
5000 L&N-EH&N 1st...114	7000 SC inc...22
5000 L&N-NO&M 1st...118⅜	6000 SP of Ar 1st...103⅜
10000 LNA&C cn...101	10000 S P Cal 1st con 5s 100⅜
25000 LStL&T 1st...92@94	1000 TC&R 5s-B Div 1st 92
2000 MeEl 1st...114	11000 T P 1st 5s...83⅜@83⅜
4000 MLS&W ex 5s...107	7000 TAA&NM 1st.101@103
82000 MK&T 2d...45⅜@46	33000 TAA&NM cn 85⅜@86
10000 M&S Pg m 4s Ser A 86⅜	5000 TS L&K Cl st...93
10000 M&O gm 4s...67⅜	23000 U P gold 6s col tr notes...97⅜
2000 M&E 7s '71...121	
3000 NYC 1st cp...123⅜	3000 VR of O 6s...105
1000 NYC deb 5s...105⅜	1000 Wab 2d...83
2000 NYLE&W fd 5s cp 99⅜	4000 W S gtd 4s...102@102⅜
18000 NY&N 2d 4s...62⅜@63⅜	4000 WS reg...102@102⅜
1000 NYO&W 1s...115⅜	2000 WNY&P 1st...99⅜
4000 NYO & W cn 5s...100⅜@100⅜	2000 WU coll tr 5s...100⅜
	3000 WisCen 1st...93⅜
25000 NYS&W g m...85⅜@86	50 Adams Ex...148⅜
5000 NYS&W 2d...80⅜	19 Amn Ex...117@118

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 9.—Stock sales and quotations:

Description.	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
Atchison	8,500	45⅜	45⅜	44	44⅜
Amn. Sugar	355	87⅜	87⅜	86⅜	86⅜
Do pfd	420	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜
Bell Telephone	10	204⅜	204⅜	204⅜	204⅜
C., B. & Q.	1,900	109⅜	109⅜	108⅜	108⅜
Mex. Cent.	305	23	23	22⅜	22⅜
Oregon Sh't Line	250	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜
Thom.-Houst.	125	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜
Do pfd	46	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜
Union Pacific	3,000	47⅜	48⅜	47⅜	47⅜
Wisconsin Cent.	50	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜

Bond sales and quotations:

19000 Gas 1st...98⅜	1000 Mex C 4s...72⅜
3000 N E 6s...112⅜	5000 Atch 4s...83⅜
3000 C B&Q plain 4s 89⅜	1000 W C inc...41⅜
3000 C B Q Den 4s...92	10000 Atch gld 6s...99⅜
2000 K C Ft S & M 6s 106⅜	15000 Atch inc...65
4000 N E 2d...106@107	

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 9.—The market closed unsettled and fractionally lower. Pennsylvania, 56⅛@56⅜; Reading, 20 15-16@21; Lehigh Valley, 50⅜@50⅝; Reading general 4s, 83⅝@83⅝; do 1st inc., 75 asked; do 2d inc., 59⅜ offered; do third inc., 38⅜ sales.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Jan. 9—2 p. m.—Closing: Consols, money, 95 9-16; do account, 95 11-16. New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio firsts, 38¼; Canadian Pacific, 96; Erie, 34⅜; do seconds, 110¼; Illinois Central, 112⅜; Mexican ordinary, 31⅜; St. Paul common, 84⅜; New York Central, 120⅜; Pennsylvania, 56; Reading, 21¼; Mexican Central, new 4s, 74¼. Bar silver, 43⅜d. Money, ¾@1 per cent.

PARIS, Jan. 9.—Three per cent rentes, 95f 35c for the account.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—Alice, $1.25; Aspen, $3.00; Best and Belcher, $1.95; Crown Point, $1.20; Consolidated California and Virginia, $3.75; Deadwood, $2.00; Homestake, $11.00; Hornsilver, $3.75; Iron Silver, $1.40; Mexican, $1.50; Ontario, $43.00; Ophir, $2.60; Plymouth, $1.50; Savage, $1.30; Sierra Nevada, $1.55; Standard, $1.10; Union Consolidated, $1.25; Yellow Jacket, $1.00.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 9.—Closing prices: Allouez Mining company (new), $1.37½; Atlantic, $11.25; Boston and Montana, $39.50; Calumet and Hecla, $260.00; Franklin, $15.25; Kearsarge, $12.37½; Osceola, $29.75; Santa Fe Copper, 25c; Tamarack, $160.50; Centennial Mining, $9.50; Butte and Boston Copper, $16.00.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 9—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows: Alta, 65c; Bulwer, 60c; Best & Belcher, $2.25; Bodie Consolidated, 60c; Chollar, 95c; Crown Point, $1.55; Gould & Curry, $1.05; Hale & Norcross, 90c; Mexican, $1.70; Mono, 50c; Navajo, 10c; Ophir, $2.80; Potosi, $1.30; Savage, $1.40; Sierra Nevada, $1.60; Union Consolidated, $1.40; Utah, 40c; Yellow Jacket, $1.25; Commonwealth, 20c; Nevada Queen, 10c; Belle Isle, 30c; North Belle Isle, 35c.

THE MARKETS.

The leading markets Saturday were quiet, and fluctuations held within narrow limits. Provisions showed more life than anything else on the floor, and broke under liberal realizing by holders.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

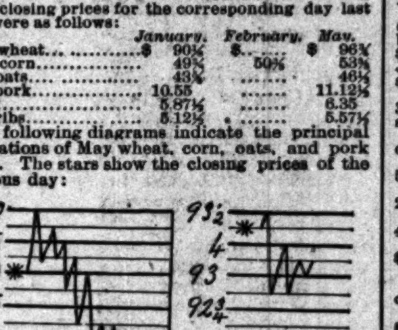
The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Friday.	Range Saturday.		Closed Saturday.
WHEAT.				
January	$ 87¼	$ 87⅛@	87¼	$ 87¼
May	93⅜	92⅞@	93½	93
CORN.				
January	$ 38¼	$ 38⅛@	38¼	$ 38⅜
May	41⅝	41⅛@	41⅜	41⅛
OATS.				
January	$ 29	$ 29@	....	$ 29
May	31⅜	31⅛@	31⅜	31⅜
MESS PORK.				
January	$11.35	$11.35	@11.42½	$11.35
May	11.80	11.65	@11.95	11.65
LARD—PER 100 LBS.				
January	$ 6.25	$ 6.20	@ 6.30	$ 6.20
May	6.55	6.50	@ 6.60	6.50
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.				
February	$	$ 5.60	@ 5.65	$ 5.60
May	5.90	5.82½@	5.95	5.82½

The closing prices for the corresponding day last year were as follows:

	January.	February.	May.
No. 2 wheat	$ 90⅜	$........	$ 96⅜
No. 2 corn	49⅜	50⅜	53⅜
No 2 oats	43⅜	....	46½
Mess pork	10.55	....	11.12½
Lard	5.87½	....	6.35
Shortribs	5.12½	....	5.57½

The following diagrams indicate the principal fluctuations of May wheat, corn, oats, and pork Jan. 9. The stars show the closing prices of the previous day:



MAY PORK. MAY WHEAT. MAY OATS. MAY CORN.

GENERAL MARKETS.

The street produce markets were quiet with prices much as recently and the volume of business fair for the closing day of the week. Desirable lots of game and dressed poultry were shown considerable favor, averaging firm, with the possible exception of chickens, which were in ample supply. More or less of the stock arrived in a frozen condition, which was not favorable to top prices. Eggs were plentiful and dairy products fully steady, butter showing strength. Apples and fruits were in liberal receipt, and prices showed no essential change.

The following quotations are for round lots of merchantable quality and usually from first hands:

BUTTER—Fancy separator goods, 28@29c; fine, 27@27½c; fair to good, 24@26c; fancy dairies, Cooleys, 24@25c; medium to good, 20@24c; roll butter, 15@16½c; packing stock, fresh, 14@16c.

BUTTERINE—Best creamery, 20c per lb; extra dairy, 18c; dairy, 15c; rolls and small pails, ½c additional.

CHEESE—Full cream flats, 11½@12c per lb; do Young Americas, 12½@13c; cheddars, 11¼@11½c; skim cheese, 9@10½c; low grades and sour cheese, 5@7c; brick cheese, 10@12c; imitation Swiss, 9½@11c.

EGGS—Guaranteed fresh laid, 22½@23c per doz; ice-house stock, 17@19c.

GAME—Mallard and red-head ducks, $3.75@4.00 per doz; canvas backs, $8.00@12.00; teals, $1.50@2.25; jacksnipe, $1.50@1.75; plover, $1.25@1.75; prairie chickens, $5.50@6.25; partridges, $4.50@5.00; quail, $1.50@2.00; venison saddles, 11@13c per lb; bear, 12@15c; antelope saddles, 10@11c; rabbits, $1.25@1.50 per doz.

GREEN FRUITS—Choice to fine apples, $2.00@2.25 per brl from store; common to good, $1.25@1.75; bananas, 75c@$1.75 per bunch; Messina lemons, $4.00@4.50 per box; Cape Cod cranberries, $8.00@8.50 per brl; Wisconsin bell and cherry, $7.00; bell and bugle, $7.50@8.25; Florida oranges, $1.75@2.50; grape fruit, $2.50@3.00.

HAY—Trade was quiet, with the offerings ample. Sales were: On track—4 cars No. 1 timothy at $13.00@13.50; 27 cars upland prairie at $7.50@11.50. Receipts, 876 tons; shipments, 289 tons.

HIDES—No. 1 light or heavy green salted, 4¾@5c per lb; No. 2 do, 3¾@4c; green salted calf skins, 6@7c; dry salted hides, 6@7c; deacons, each 25@30c; sheep pelts, 25@30c per lb for estimated wool. Tallow—No. 1 country, 4@4½c per lb; No. 2 do, 3¾@3½c; cake, 4½@4¾c.

POTATOES—Choice Hebrons and Burbanks, 35@37c per bu on track; fair to good, 32@33c per bu; sweet potatoes, $2.00@3.00 per brl.

POULTRY—Good to fancy dry-picked turkeys, 11@11½c per lb; gobblers and mixed lots, 9@10½c; dressed chickens, 9@10½c; old roosters, 5@6c; dressed ducks, 10@11½c; dressed geese, 9@10½c; live geese, $5.00@7.00 per doz.

VEGETABLES—Beets, $1.00 per brl; cabbage, $3.00@6.00 per 100; celery, 15@25c per doz; lettuce, $4.00@7.00 per brl; oyster plant, 30@40c per doz bunches; onions, 65@75c per bu; radishes, 20@30c per doz; Hubbard squash, 75c@$1.00 per doz; rutabaga turnips, 20@25c per bu.

WHISKY—Steady on the basis of $1.18.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

The following is a statement of the movement of live stock for the periods indicated, with comparative figures:

Dates.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, Jan. 4	19,155	259	34,514	7,519
Tuesday, Jan. 5	9,416	381	38,392	8,767
Wednesday, Jan. 6	18,943	566	51,404	11,591
Thursday, Jan. 7	15,026	301	52,828	4,792
Friday, Jan. 8	8,031	303	44,107	5,601
Saturday, Jan. 9	2,000	100	28,000	2,400
Total	72,571	1,910	249,212	40,670
Previous week	54,287	1,129	184,344	31,177
Same week, 1891	61,729	1,616	258,269	49,507
Shipments—				
Monday, Jan. 4	4,047	70	14,493	589
Tuesday, Jan. 5	4,252	95	14,224	746
Wednesday, Jan. 6	4,394	140	11,540	1,779
Thursday, Jan. 7	4,493	64	16,381	869
Friday, Jan. 8	3,970	193	17,428	1,597
Saturday, Jan. 9	1,600	50	15,000	500
Total	22,756	612	89,066	6,078
Previous week	21,554	122	61,154	7,362
Same week, 1891	19,092	785	45,583	20,531

CATTLE—Saturday's cattle market was without quotable change. During the week the general run of "beef" cattle declined 15@25c, and cows closed lower than a week ago, especially for undesirable grades. Saturday 1,020@1,410 lb steers sold at $3.00@4.50, largely at $3.85@4.30. Cows sold principally at $2.00@2.40. Veal calves sold up to $6.50. Stock cattle sold at $2.25@2.90. Quotations are as follows:

Choice to extra steers, 1,450@1,800 lbs	$5.00@5.80
Good to choice steers, 1,300@1,600 lbs	4.10@4.90
Fair to good steers, 1,050@1,300 lbs	3.45@4.10
Poor to medium steers, 900@1,000 lbs	2.90@3.45
Good to fancy cows and heifers	2.20@2.90
Inferior to fair cows and heifers	1.15@2.10
Stock steers, 600@850 lbs	2.00@2.75
Feeding steers, 900@1,150 lbs	2.65@3.50
Veal calves, 100@400 lbs	3.00@6.50

HOGS—Heavy hogs met with an active demand and sold 5c higher than Friday's average prices. Light hogs opened steady, but closed 5@10c lower. Trade was active and only 3,000 remained unsold. Heavy sold to Armour & Co. as high as $4.32½, while extra light closed at $4.20. Heavy sold principally at $4.15@4.25; mixed largely at $4.10@4.20, and light largely at $4.05@4.15. Comparatively few hogs sold below $4. Pigs sold largely at $3.90@4.10.

SHEEP—A good demand prevailed and the small offerings sold early at 5@10c advance. Lambs sold at $5.40@6.65. Native sheep sold at $4.75@5.40; Westerns at $4.75@5.25, and fall clipped Texas at $4.75.

OTHER MARKETS.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 9.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,500; shipments, 1,700. Steers strong, active; cows strong; stockers and feeders active, steady; steers, $3.15@5.25; cows, $1.75@6.00; stockers and feeders, $2.50@3.60.

HOGS—Receipts, 13,000; shipments, 3,400. Market active, 10c higher; all grades, $3.65@4.05; bulk, $3.80@3.95.

SHEEP—Receipts, 100; shipments, 100. Market strong.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 9.—CATTLE—Receipts, 700; shipments, 900. Fair to good native steers, $2.90@4.60; fed Texans, $3.55.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,390; shipments, 4,400. Market 10c higher; fair to fancy heavy, $4.00@4.15; mixed, fair to good, $3.10@4.00; light, fair to best, $3.90@4.10.

SHEEP—Receipts, none; shipments, none. Market strong; fair to choice, $4.00@5.25.

Omaha, Neb., Jan. 9.—CATTLE—Receipts, 3,000. Market strong. Common to fancy steers, $2.75@5.75; Westerns, $2.50@3.75.

HOGS—Receipts, 9,800. Market active; 5c higher. Light, $3.80@3.90; heavy, $3.90@4.05; mixed, $3.90@3.95.

SHEEP—Receipts, 203. Market active and strong. Natives, $4.00@5.00; Westerns, $3.75@4.25.

LUMBER.

The lumber trade at the wholesale yards is naturally quiet, yet taking into consideration that this is the dull season of the year merchants are fairly well satisfied with the situation. Building operations in this city are pushed whenever weather conditions will permit, and the immense consumption at the World's Fair grounds is a strengthening factor in itself, with purchases for the 60,000,000 feet to be used making big inroads into local stocks. The market is firm in tone, as follows:

Stock boards, A and B, 12 to 16 ft	$42.00@48.00
Flooring, 6-inch, A and B	34.00@35.00
Siding, first and second clear	23.00
Common and cull boards, 10 to 20 ft	13.50
Timber and joist, 2x4, 12 to 24 ft	13.00@15.50
Timber and joist, 2x6 and 2x8	13.00@17.50
Timber and joist, 4x4 to 8x8, 12 to 24 ft	14.00@17.75
Shingles, standard A	2.40@2.50
Lath, dry	2.75

Logging in the Northern lumber districts has not made the advance hoped for earlier in the season, due to lack of snow much of the time. Great progress has been made in skidding, however, says the *Lumberman*, and at some camps the skids are so loaded down that further work in that line must be postponed until hauling makes more room. Warm, rainy weather has put in appearance too often to create other than a feeling of distrust as to the future. There are a few inches of snow on several of the streams and teamsters are making the most of it.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Liverpool, Jan. 9.—PROVISIONS—Close—Pork—Holders offer sparingly; prime mess fine Western firm, 50s; do medium Western firm, 48s 9d. Lard—Holders offer spot sparingly and futures moderately; spot February and March, 33s 6d, firm; January, 33s 4d.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat and flour—Holders offer moderately; prices unchanged. Corn—Holders offer moderately; spot, 5s 5¼d, steady; January, 4s 9¾d, steady; February, 4s 7½d, steady; March, 4s 6¼d, steady.

New York, Jan. 9.—FLOUR—Receipts, 31,200 pkgs; exports, 6,786 brls; 4,700 sacks; steady and dull; sales, 17,750 brls.

CORNMEAL—dull; yellow Western, $3.10@3.40.

WHEAT—Receipts, 145,500 bu; exports, 84,097 bu; sales, 855,000 bu futures; 74,000 bu spot. Spot market dull, unchanged; No. 2 red, $1.02¾@1.02¾ store and elevator, $1.04@1.04¼ afloat, $1.03¾@1.05¾ f. o. b.; No. 3 red, $1.00@1.00¼; ungraded red, 93c@$1.07; No. 1 Northern, $1.05⅜; No. 1 hard, $1.08@1.08¼; No. 2 Northern, $1.00@1.00¼. Options showed only moderate activity and fluctuated more on local features, although the continent cables early were lower and helped to the decline, then of ⅜@⅝c; afterward there was an advance of ⅛@⅜c, and the close was steady at ⅛@⅜c under yesterday; No. 2 red January, $1.02¾@1.02¾, closing $1.02¾; February, $1.03¼@1.03¾, closing $1.03¾; March, $1.04¼@1.04 7-16, closing $1.04¼; April, $1.04¾@1.05¾, closing $1.04¾; May, $1.04@1.04¾, closing $1.04¾; June, $1.02¾@1.03, closing $1.02¾; July, $1.01@1.01¾, closing $1.01.

RYE—Dull and unsettled; Western, 98c@$1.00.

BARLEY—Dull; No. 2 Milwaukee, 71½@73½. Barley malt quiet; Canada country-made, 85c.

CORN—Receipts, 158,875 bu; exports, 101,994 bu; sales, 335,000 bu futures, 162,000 bu spot. Spot market was dull and irregular; No. 2, 51½@51¾c elevator, 52¾c afloat; ungraded mixed, 38@55c; No. 3, 42@45c; steamer mixed, 49½@51c. Options showed light dealings on local account and closed unchanged to ⅛c lower, with weak cables; January, 51⅜@51¾c, closing at 51⅜c; February, 50⅜@51c, closing at 51c; March, 51@51⅜c, closing at 51c; April, 51⅜c; May, 50 3-16@50⅜c, closing at 50⅜c.

OATS—Receipts, 123,000 bu; exports, 735 bu; sales, 30,000 bu futures; 75,000 bu spot. Spot market quiet, irregular; options dull, easier; January, 36½c, closing 36½c; February, 37½c, closing 37½c; May, 37½@⅝c, closing 37½c; spot No. 2 white 38@39c; Mixed Western 36@38½c; white do 39@43c; No. 2 Chicago 37¾@38c.

HAY—quiet; shipping 65@70c; good to choice, 75@90c.

HOPS—Firm, fairly active; State common to choice, 15@23c; Pacific coast, 15@23c.

COFFEE—Options opened dull; 5 to 15 points decline; closed steady 5 down to 15 up. Sales, 11,000 bags, including: February, $12.00@12.10; March, $11.80@11.85; April, $11.65; May, $11.50@11.60; June, $11.50; September, $11.40; Spot Rio, dull and steady; No. 7, 13¾c.

SUGAR—Raw, quiet and steady; fair refining, 3 1-16; contrifugal 96 test, 3½c; refined, dull and steady.

MOLASSES—Foreign, nominal; New Orleans, good demand, firm; common to fancy, 33@38c.

RICE—Fairly active, firm; domestic, fair to extra, 5¼@7c; Japan, 5¼@5¾c.

COTTONSEED OIL—Quiet; crude, 26@26½c; yellow, 29½@30c.

TALLOW—Dull, steady; city ($2 for packages), 4¾.

ROSIN—Quiet, steady; strained, common to good, $1.35@1.40.

TURPENTINE—Dull and steady, 34@34½c.

EGGS—Quiet and easier; Western, 25@25½c; receipts, 5,232 packages.

HIDES—Dull and steady; wet salted New Orleans selected, 45@75 lbs, 6@8c; Texas selected, 50@60 lbs., 6@8c.

PORK—Quiet; mess, $9.75@10.75; extra prime, $9.50. Cut meats quiet steady; pickled bellies, 5¾@5½c; do shoulders, 4¾c; do hams, 7½c; middles quiet; short clear, $6.35.

LARD—Firmer, quiet; Western steam closed at $6.57½ bid; sales, 100 tierces at $6.60; options sales, 4,500 tierces; January, $6.60; February, $6.64; March, $6.73@6.75; closing at $6.73 bid; May, $6.83@6.86; closing at $6.84.

BUTTER—Fair demand, firm; Western dairy, 15@22c; do creamery, 20@31c; do factory, 14@21c; Elgin, 31c.

CHEESE—Fair demand; part skims, 5½@10c.

PIG-IRON—Quiet; American, $15.75@17.75.

COPPER—Firm, more active; lake January, 11@11½c.

LEAD—Quiet, steady; domestic, $4.25@4.30.

TIN—Weak; straits, $19.85.

PETROLEUM—Opened steady, advanced ¼c, declined ½c, then rallied ⅜c on light trading, and closed steady; Pennsylvania oil, spot opening 63, highest 63c, lowest 62¾c, closing 63¼c; February options, opening 63½c, highest 63¼c, lowest 63c, closing 63¼c; Lima oil, no sales; total sales, 71,000 brls.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 9.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Oats—Choice to fancy clipped, 43@44c; No. 2 white, 41@42c. Corn—Steamer yellow, 55@56c; steamer, 54c.

BUTTER—Western extra, 29@30c; extra firsts, 27@28c; firsts, 23@27c; Western June extra, 24@25c; dairy Western firsts, 18@20c; dairy Western seconds, 16@17c; Western imitation creamery, firsts, 22@24c; Western imitation creamery, seconds, 18@21c; Western ladle packed, firsts, 19c; Western ladle packed, seconds, 16@17c.

EGGS—Michigan, 26@27c; Western extras, 26@27c; held eggs, 18@22c; jobbing prices, 1@2c higher.

Duluth, Minn., Jan. 9.—[Special.]—WHEAT—Was dull today, but fairly steady. The opening was slightly lower, but there was a slight advance later, and the close was firm at ¼@½c above yesterday. Receipts of wheat here this week were light and the grain in stock about 525,000 bu. Cash No. 1 hard sold at 86¾c and closed firm at 86¾c. For No. 1 hard on track 87½c was freely offered by the mills. Cash No. 1 Northern sold after the first hour at 85½c and ruled dull, but not advancing until the close at 85¾c. No. 1 Northern on track closed with good demand at 86½c, 1c above stored wheat. Cash No. 2 Northern sold late at 78¼c, ruling dull, but closed firm at 78¾c. No. 3 spring closed dull at 72c; rejected closed at ½c over yesterday, at 61c. January No. 1 hard closed dull but firm at ½c over yesterday, at 86½c. January No. 1 Northern closed at 85½c. May No. 1 hard ruled dull, closing at ½c advance, at 92¾c. May No. 1 Northern sold early at 91½c and closed at 91½c. Cars on track, 48; last year, 32.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 61,798 bu; flax, 324 bu.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 9.—GRAIN—Wheat—Opened firm and about ¼c better, improved ⅛c, fell back ½@⅝c, closing with sellers ⅛c below yesterday. No. 2 red, cash, 89@89½c; January closed 89½c asked; May, 93⅜@94c, closing 93⅜@93⅜c asked; July, 88⅜@89c, closing 88½c bid. Corn—Dullness was the most prominent feature of this market. About noon the near-by options declined on a strong pressure to sell, January closing ½c and February ⅜c lower than yesterday, while May was ⅛c off; No. 2 cash, 36⅜@36⅜c; January, 36⅜c, closing 36⅜c asked; February, 36⅜c, closing 36⅜@36⅜c asked; May, 38c, closing 38⅜c asked. Oats—Steady; No. 2 cash, 31⅜c; May, 31⅜c, closing 31⅜c asked. Rye—Dull; No. 2, 81⅜c bid. Barley—Quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Strong and higher, in sympathy with other points. Pork, old, $9.25; new, $11.50. Lard, $6.50. Dry salt meats—Boxed shoulders, $4.25; longs and ribs, $5.65; short clear, $5.85. Bacon—Boxed shoulders, $5.00; longs and ribs, $6.12½@6.25; short clear, $6.37½.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 50,000 bu; corn, 251,000 bu; oats, 38,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, 6,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 32,000 bu; corn, 156,000 bu; oats, 12,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, none.

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 9.—GRAIN—Wheat—Largely nominal; No. 2 red, January, 99@99¼c; February, 99¾c@$1.00; March, $1.01@1.01¼; April, $1.02¼@1.03. Corn options fairly steady with moderate offerings; local car lots scarce and firm; No. 4 in elevator and grain depot, 40@41c; do track, 42c; No. 3 in export elevator, 46c; steamer in do, 49c; steamer No. 2 low mixed in grain depot, 50½c; No. 2, 53¼c for local trade and 51¾c in export elevator; No. 2 mixed, January, 50¾@51c; February, March, and April, 50¾@50¾c. Oats—Demand light and prices favored buyers; No. 3 white, 38c; No. 3 white, 38½c; do clipped, 39@39½c; No. 2 white, 40c; No. 2 white, January, 39@39½c; February, March, and April, 38¾@39c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 2,700 bu; corn, 191,000 bu; oats, 25,800 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 78,300 bu; corn, 191,000 bu; oats, 25,800 bu.

Baltimore, Md., Jan. 9.—GRAIN—Wheat—Quiet; spot, $1.00¾@1.01; the month, $1.00¾@1.01; February, $1.02@1.02¼; March, $1.03¼; May, $1.04¾@1.05; steamer No. 2 red, 97c. Receipts, 28,760 bu; shipments, 162,191 bu; stock, 1,436,252 bu; sales, 59,000 bu. Corn—Steady; spot, 51¼@51¾c; the month, 51⅜@51⅜c; February, 50¾@50¾c; March, 50¾@50¾c; steamer mixed, 47¾@47¾c. Receipts, 193,253 bu; shipments, 103,036 bu; stock, 961,028 bu; sales, 150,000 bu. Oats—Steady; No. 2 white Western, 38@38½c; No. 2 mixed do, 37@37½c; receipts, 3,000 bu; shipments, none; stock, 119,695 bu. Rye—Steady; No. 2, 96@97c; receipts, 100 bu; shipments, none; stock, 133,245.

Toledo, O., Jan. 9.—GRAIN—Wheat—Dull, steady; No. 2, cash, 93c; January, 93c; May, 98c. Corn—Quiet; No. 2 cash, 42¼c. Oats—Dull; cash, 33½c. Rye—Quiet; cash, 88c.

CLOVER-SEED—Active, steady; prime cash and January, $5.55; February, $5.60; March, $5.65.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 12,120 bu; corn, 42,010 bu; oats, 480 bu; rye, 1,200 bu; clover-seed, 297 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 3,596 bu; corn, 39,000 bu; rye, 2,060 bu; clover-seed, 450 bu.

Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 9.—WHEAT—Was in a convalescent condition today and kept quiet. The market was steady through the session and fluctuations were on narrow range. The market today was steady and was the exceptional session of the crop year in this regard. May opened at 89c, the closing price last night, and closed at 89c, and the only fluctuations were twice to 88¾c. There was only moderate trading. The cash market was active and the demand for No. 1 Northern was strong. The price held with yesterday at 86½c. Low grade offerings were small. Receipts of wheat here were 300 cars. Close: No. 1 Northern, January, 85½c; yesterday, 85½c; May opening, 89c; highest, 89c; lowest, 88¾c; closing, 89c; yesterday, 89c. On track—No. 1 hard, 87½c; No. 1 Northern, 86½c; No. 2 Northern, 80@83c.

Peoria, Ill., Jan. 9.—GRAIN—Corn steady, firm; No. 2, 39@39½c; No. 3, 38c; No. 4, 36c. Oats steady; No. 2 white, 31@31½c; No. 3 white, 30@30½c. Rye scarce; No. 2, 87c.

WHISKY—Firm; wines, $1.18; spirits, $1.20.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 2,500 bu; corn, 62,400 bu; oats, 43,000 bu; rye, 550; barley, 6,600 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 1,500 bu; corn, 82,800 bu; oats, 42,000 bu; barley, 6,000 bu.

Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 9.—GRAIN—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.00½; No. 1 Northern, 99½c; No. 2 red, 99c. Corn—No. 2, none here.

RECEIPTS—Corn, 20,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 32,000 bu.

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 9.—TURPENTINE—Quiet at 30c.

Put Ashes on the Ice.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Would it not be humane for the city to have ashes put on Rush street between Huron and Chicago avenue? The pavement there is a glare of ice, and the horses are constantly falling and being cruelly strained, especially the "carette" horses.

M. W. B.

No Desire to Injure Trinity Church.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I noticed an article in Thursday's paper headed "Split in Trinity R. E. Church." I send you this notice to correct any impression that may be made that there is any disruption in the church. I am not aware of any, and the mission that I have established at Fifty-ninth street, in Englewood, upon my own responsibility, and known as St. James' Mission, was not for the purpose of drawing away any members from Trinity Church, but to give the Reformed Episcopal services to those who do not attend church north of Sixty-first street. In fact, I do not desire any person attending Trinity to discontinue going there and coming to the new St. James Mission. If they should come, it will not be upon any solicitation of mine, although they would be welcome if they should happen to attend. I thought, and do now think, that, as there is no Reformed Episcopal church within two miles of this locality, it would not interfere in the least with Trinity Church, as I expect, if this mission is built up, it will be from persons not attending Trinity between Forty-seventh and Sixty-first streets. Should this Mission do any damage to Trinity's success I would not hesitate to discontinue it. I close this with the words of the immortal Lincoln "with malice toward none, and charity for all," and wishing Trinity continued prosperity, I am yours truly, W. EDMONDS.